

THE PUNJAB CRIMINAL TRIBES ADMINISTRATION MANUAL.

Revised Edition.

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ACT No. VI of 1924.

PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

(Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 15th March, 1924)

An Act to consolidate the law relating to Criminal Tribes

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate the law relating to criminal tribes, It is hereby enacted as follows —

Preliminary

Short title and extent 1 (1) This Act may be called the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924

(2) It extends to the whole of British India

Definitions 2 In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) 'district' includes a Presidency town and the town of Rangoon,

(2) 'District Magistrate' means in the case of a Presidency town or the town of Rangoon, the Commissioner of Police

(3) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act, and

(4) "Superintendent of Police" means, in the case of a Presidency town or the town of Rangoon, any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform the duties of a Superintendent of Police under this Act

Notification of Criminal Tribes

3 If the Local Government has reason to believe that any tribe, gang or class of persons, or any part of a tribe, gang or class, is addicted to the systematic commission of non bailable offences, it may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that such tribe, gang or class or, as the case may be, that such part of the tribe, gang or class is a criminal tribe for the purposes of this Act

Power to declare any tribe gang or class a criminal tribe.

Registration of Members of Criminal Tribes.

4 The Local Government may direct the District Magistrate to make or to cause to be made a register of the members of any criminal tribe, or part of a criminal tribe, within his district.

Registration of members of criminal tribes.

5 Upon receiving such direction, the District Magistrate shall publish notice in the prescribed manner at the place where the register is to be made and at such other places as he may think fit, calling upon all the members of the criminal tribe or part, as the case may be,—

Procedure in making register

- (a) to appear at a time and place therein specified before a person appointed by him in this behalf,
- (b) to give to that person such information as may be necessary to enable him to make the register, and
- (c) to allow their finger impressions to be recorded

Provided that the District Magistrate may exempt any member from registration and may cancel any such exemption

6 The register, when made, shall be placed in the keeping of the Superintendent of Police, who shall, from time to time, report to the District Magistrate any alterations which ought in his opinion to be made therein, either by way of addition or erasure

Charge of register

7 (1) After the register has been placed in the keeping of the Superintendent of Police, no person's name shall be added to the register, and no registration shall be cancelled, except by, or under an order in writing of, the District Magistrate

Alterations in register

(2) Before the name of any person is added to the register under this section, the Magistrate shall give notice in the prescribed manner to the person concerned—

- (a) to appear before him or an authority appointed by him in this behalf at a time and place therein specified,
- (b) to give to him or such authority such information as may be necessary to enable the entry to be made, and
- (c) to allow his finger impressions to be recorded.

8 Any person deeming himself aggrieved by any entry made, or proposed to be made, in such register, either when the register is first made or subsequently, may complain to the District Magistrate against such entry, and the Magistrate shall retain such person's name on the register, or enter it therein or erase it therefrom, as he may think fit

Complaints of entries in register

9. The District Magistrate or any officer empowered by him in this behalf may at any time order the finger-impressions of any registered member of a criminal tribe to be taken.

Power to take finger impressions at any time

10. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, issue in respect of any criminal tribe either or both of the following directions, namely, that every registered member thereof shall, in the prescribed manner,

Members of criminal tribes to report themselves or notify residence

(a) report himself at fixed intervals;

(b) notify his place of residence and any change or intended change of residence, and any absence or intended absence from his residence.

(2)* Where a registered member of a criminal tribe in respect of which the Local Government has issued a notification under sub-section (1) changes his place of residence to a district other than that in which he has been registered (whether in the same province or not), or is for the time being in a district or a province other than that by the Local Government of which the said notification was issued, the provisions of this Act and of the rules made thereunder shall apply to him as if in pursuance of a direction made under section 4 he had been registered in that district; and where that district is in a province other than that by the Local Government of which the notification under section 3 and sub-section (1) of this section were issued in respect of such criminal tribe, as if the said notifications had been issued by the Local Government of such other province.

(3) Where any such registered member changes his place of residence to a district other than that in which he has been registered (whether in the same province or not), the relevant entry in the register shall be transferred to the Superintendent of Police of that district.

Restriction of movements of Criminal Tribes.

11: (1) If the Local Government considers that it is expedient that any criminal tribe, or any part or member of a criminal tribe, should be—

Power to restrict movements of, or settle, criminal tribes.

(a) restricted in its or his movements to any specified area,
or

(b) settled in any place of residence, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official

*Section 10 was renumbered and sub-sections 2 and 3 were added by Amendment Act XXXIII of 1925

Gazette declare that such criminal tribe, part or member, as the case may be, shall be restricted in its or his movements to the area specified in the notification, or shall be settled in the place of residence so specified, as the case may be

(2) Before making any such declaration the Local Government shall consider the following matters, namely—

- (i) the nature and the circumstances of the offences in which the members of the criminal tribe or part or the individual member, as the case may be are or is believed to have been concerned,
- (ii) whether the criminal tribe, part or member follows any lawful occupation, and whether such occupation is a real occupation or merely a pretence for the purpose of facilitating the commission of crimes,
- (iii) the suitability of the restriction area, or of the place of residence, as the case may be which it is proposed to specify in the notification and
- (iv) the manner in which it is proposed that the persons to be restricted or settled shall earn their living within the restriction area or in the place of residence, and the adequacy of the arrangements which are proposed therefor

12 The Local Government may by a like notification vary the terms of any notification issued by it under section 11 for the purpose of specifying another restriction area or another place of residence as the case may be and any officer empowered in this behalf by the Local Government may, by order in writing, vary any notification made under section 11 or under this section for the purpose of specifying another restriction area, or, as the case may be another place of residence in the same district

13 Any notification made by the Local Government under section 11 or section 12 may specify, as the restriction area or as the place of residence, an area or place situated in any other province provided that the consent of the Local Government of that province shall first have been obtained

14 Every registered member of a criminal tribe whose movements have been restricted or who has been settled in a place of residence in pursuance of any notification under section 11 or section 12, shall attend at such place and at such time and before such person as may be prescribed in this behalf

15. (1) Where, in pursuance of any such notification, any member of a criminal tribe is restricted in his movements to an area, or is settled in a place of residence, situated in a province, other than that by the Local Government of which the notification under section 3 relating to the criminal tribe was issued, all the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder shall apply to him as if the notification under section 3 had been issued by the Local Government of such other province

(2) If any criminal tribe, or any part of a criminal tribe, which has been registered under section 4 in any district, or any member of such tribe or part is restricted in its or his movements to an area, or is settled in a place of residence, situated in another district (whether in the same province or not), the register or, as the case may be, the relevant entries or entry therein shall be transferred to the Superintendent of Police of the last mentioned district, and all the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder shall apply as if the criminal tribe or part had been registered in that district, and the District Magistrate of that district shall have power to cancel any exemption granted under section 5

Settlements and Schools

16 The Local Government may establish industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlements and may order to be placed in any such settlement any criminal tribe, or any part or member of a criminal tribe, in respect of which or of whom a notification has been issued under section 11.

Provided that no such order shall be made unless the necessity for making it has been established to the satisfaction of the Local Government, after an inquiry held by such authority and in such manner as may be prescribed

17 (1) The Local Government may establish industrial, agricultural or reformatory schools for children, and may order to be separated and removed from their parents or guardians and to be placed in any such school or schools the children of members of any criminal tribe or part of a criminal tribe, in respect of which a notification has been issued under section 11.

(2) For every school established under sub section (1), a Superintendent shall be appointed by the Local Government.

(8) The provisions of sections 18 to 22 of the Reformatory Schools Act 1897, shall, so far as may be, apply in the case of every school for children established under this section as if the Superintendent of such school were a Superintendent and the children placed in such school were youthful offenders within the meaning of that Act

VIII of 1897

(4) For the purposes of this section the term "children" includes all persons under the age of eighteen and above the age of six years

(5) The decision of the District Magistrate as to the age of any person for the purposes of this section shall be final

18 The Local Government or any officer authorised by it in this behalf may at any time, by general or special order, direct any person who may be in any industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlement or school in the province,—

Power to discharge or transfer persons from settlement or school

(a) to be discharged, or

(b) to be transferred to some other settlement or school in the province

19 Any order made under section 16, section 17 or section 18 may specify as the settlement or school in which any person is to be placed or to which he is to be transferred, as the case may be any industrial agricultural or reformatory settlement or school in any other province, provided that the consent of the Local Government of that province shall first have been obtained

Power to direct use of any settlement or school in British India for reception of persons

Rules

20 (1) The Local Government may make rules to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act

Power to make rules.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power such rules may provide for or regulate—

(a) the form and contents of the register referred to in section 4,

(b) the manner in which the notice referred to in section 5 shall be published and the means by which the persons whom it concerns, and the village headmen, village-watchmen and landowners and occupiers of the village in which such persons reside, and the agents of such landowners or occupiers shall be informed of its publication,

- (c) the addition of names to the register and the erasure of names therein and the mode in which the notice referred to in sub-section (2) of section 7 shall be given,
- (d) the manner in which persons mentioned in section 10 shall report themselves or notify their residence or any change or intended change of residence, or any absence or intended absence,
- (e) the nature of the restrictions to be observed by persons whose movements have been restricted by notifications under section 11 or section 12,
- (f) the circumstances in which members of a criminal tribe shall be required to possess and produce for inspection certificates of identity, and the manner in which such certificates shall be granted,
- (g) the conditions as to holding passes under which persons may be permitted to leave the place in which they are settled or confined or the area to which their movements are restricted,
- (h) the conditions to be inserted in any such pass in regard to—
 - (i) the places where the holder of the pass may go or reside,
 - (ii) the persons before whom from time to time he shall be bound to present himself, and
 - (iii) the time during which he may absent himself,
- (i) the place and time at which and the persons before whom members of a criminal tribe shall attend in accordance with the provisions of section 14,
- (j) the authority by whom and the manner in which the inquiry referred to in section 16 shall be held,
- (k) *the inspection of the residences and villages of any criminal tribe,*
- (l) the terms upon which registered members of criminal tribes may be discharged from the operation of this Act,
- (m) the management, control and supervision of industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlements and schools,
- (n) the works on which and the hours during which, persons placed in an industrial, agricultural or

(3) The provisions of sections 18 to 22 of the Reformatory Schools Act 1897, shall, so far as may be, apply in the case of every school for children established under this section as if the Superintendent of such school were a Superintendent and the children placed in such school were youthful offenders within the meaning of that Act.

VIII of 1897.

(4) For the purposes of this section the term "children" includes all persons under the age of eighteen and above the age of six years.

(5) The decision of the District Magistrate as to the age of any person for the purposes of this section shall be final.

18. The Local Government or any officer authorised by it in this behalf may at any time, by general or special order, direct any person who may be in any industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlement or school in the province,—

Power to discharge or transfer persons from settlement or school.

(a) to be discharged, or

(b) to be transferred to some other settlement or school in the province.

19. Any order made under section 16, section 17 or section 18 may specify as the settlement or school in which any person is to be placed or to which he is to be transferred, as the case may be, any industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlement or school in any other province, provided that the consent of the Local Government of that province shall first have been obtained.

Power to direct use of any settlement or school in British India for reception of persons

Rules.

20. (1) The Local Government may make rules to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act.

Power to make rules

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for or regulate—

(a) the form and contents of the register referred to in section 4;

(b) the manner in which the notice referred to in section 5 shall be published and the means by which the persons whom it concerns, and the village-headmen, village-watchmen and landowners and occupiers of the village in which such persons reside, and the agents of such landowners or occupiers, shall be informed of its publication;

- (c) the addition of names to the register and the erasure of names therein, and the mode in which the notice referred to in sub-section (2) of section 7 shall be given ;
- (d) the manner in which persons mentioned in section 10 shall report themselves, or notify their residence or any change or intended change of residence, or any absence or intended absence ;
- (e) the nature of the restrictions to be observed by persons whose movements have been restricted by notifications under section 11 or section 12 ;
- (f) the circumstances in which members of a criminal tribe shall be required to possess and produce for inspection certificates of identity, and the manner in which such certificates shall be granted ;
- (g) the conditions as to holding passes under which persons may be permitted to leave the place in which they are settled or confined, or the area to which their movements are restricted ;
- (h) the conditions to be inserted in any such pass in regard to—
 - (i) the places where the holder of the pass may go or reside ;
 - (ii) the persons before whom, from time to time, he shall be bound to present himself ; and
 - (iii) the time during which he may absent himself ;
- (i) the place and time at which, and the persons before whom, members of a criminal tribe shall attend in accordance with the provisions of section 14 ;
- (j) the authority by whom and the manner in which the inquiry referred to in section 16 shall be held ;
- (k) the inspection of the residences and villages of any criminal tribe ;
- (l) the terms upon which registered members of criminal tribes may be discharged from the operation of this Act ;
- (m) the management, control and supervision of industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlements and schools ;
- (n) the works on which, and the hours during which, persons placed in an industrial, agricultural or

reformatory settlement shall be employed, the rate at which they shall be paid, and the disposal, for the benefit of such persons, of the surplus proceeds of their labour, and

- (o) the discipline to which persons endeavouring to escape from any industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlement or school, or otherwise offending against the rules for the time being in force, shall be subject, the periodical visitation of such settlement or school and the removal from it of such persons as it shall seem expedient to remove

Penalties and Procedure

21 Whoever, being a member of a criminal tribe without Penalties for failure to comply with terms of notice under section 5 or section 7 lawful excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him,—

- (a) fails to appear in compliance with a notice issued under section 5 or section 7, or
- (b) intentionally omits to furnish any information required under either of those sections, or
- (c) when required to furnish information under either of those sections, furnishes as true any information which he knows or has reason to believe to be false, or
- (d) refuses to allow his finger impressions to be taken by any person acting under an order passed under section 9,

may be arrested without warrant, and shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees or with both

22 (1) Whoever, being a registered member of a criminal tribe, contravenes a rule made under Penalties for breach of rules clause (e), clause (g) or clause (h) of section 20 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend —

- (a) on a first conviction, to one year,
- (b) on a second conviction, to two years, and
- (c) on any subsequent conviction, to three years,

or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both,

(2) Whoever, being a registered member of a criminal tribe, contravenes any other rule made under section 20 shall be punishable,—

- (a) on a first conviction, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both ; and
- (b) on any subsequent conviction, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

(3) Any person who commits or is reasonably suspected of having committed an offence made punishable by this section which is not a cognizable offence as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, may be arrested without a warrant by any officer in charge of a police-station or by any police-officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector.

23. (1) Whoever, being a member of any criminal tribe and having been convicted of any of the offences under the Indian Penal Code specified in Schedule I, is convicted of the same or of any other such offence shall, in the absence of special reasons to the contrary which shall be stated in the judgment of the Court, be punished,—

Enhanced punishment for certain offences by members of criminal tribe after previous conviction

- (a) on a second conviction, with imprisonment for a term of not less than seven years, and
- (b) on a third or any subsequent conviction, with transportation for life :

Provided that not more than one of any such conviction which may have occurred before the first day of March, 1911, shall be taken into account for the purposes of this sub-section.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of such person to any further or other punishment to which he may be liable under the Indian Penal Code or any other law.

Punishment for registered members of criminal tribe found under suspicious circumstances.

24. Whoever, being a registered member of any criminal tribe, is found in any place under such circumstances as to satisfy the Court,—

- (a) that he was about to commit or aid in the commission of, theft or robbery, or
- (b) that he was waiting for an opportunity to commit theft or robbery,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to one thousand rupees

25 (1) Whoever, being a registered member of a criminal tribe,—

Arrest of registered person found beyond prescribed limits

(a) is found in any part of British India, beyond the area or place of residence, if any, to which his movements have been restricted or in which he has been settled without the prescribed pass, or in a place or at a time not permitted by the conditions of his pass or

(b) escapes from an industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlement or school

may be arrested without warrant by any police officer, village headman or village watchman and may be taken before a Magistrate, who on proof of the facts, shall order him to be removed to such area or place or to such settlement or school, as the case may be, there to be dealt with in accordance with this Act or any rules made thereunder

(2) The rules for the time being in force for the removal of prisoners shall apply to all persons removed under this section or under any other provision of this Act

Provided that an order from the Local Government or from the Inspector General of Prisons shall not be necessary for the removal of such persons

26 (1) Every village headman and village watchman in a village in which any members of a criminal tribe reside and every owner or occupier of land on which any such persons reside, and the agent of any such owner or occupier, shall forthwith communicate to the officer

Duties of village headmen, village watchmen and owners or occupiers of land to give information in certain cases.

in charge of the nearest police-station any information which he may obtain of—

(a) the failure of any such person to appear and give information when required to do so by a notice issued under section 5, or

(b) the departure of any registered member of a criminal tribe from such village or from such land, as the case may be

(2) Every village headman and village watchman in a village, and every owner or occupier of land and the agent of any such owner or occupier, shall forthwith communicate

to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station any information which he may obtain of the arrival at such village or on such land, as the case may be, of any persons who may reasonably be suspected of being members of any criminal tribe.

27. Any village-headman, village-watchman, owner or occupier of land, and the agent of any such owner or occupier, who fails to comply with the requirements of section 26, shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under the first part of section 176 of the Indian Penal Code.

Penalty for breach of such duties.

28. The Local Government, if it is satisfied that adequate provision has been made by the law of any State in India for the restriction of the movements or the settlement in a place of residence of persons such as are referred to in section 3, and for securing the welfare of persons so restricted or settled, may, with the consent of the Prince or Chief of that State, direct the removal to that State of any criminal tribe, or part of a criminal tribe, for the time being in the province, and may authorise the taking of all measures necessary to effect such removal:

Power to deport certain criminal tribes to States in India

Provided that no person shall be so removed if the Local Government is satisfied that he is a subject of His Majesty.

Supplemental.

29. No Court shall question the validity of any notification issued under section 3, section 11, or section 12, on the ground that the provisions hereinbefore contained or any of them have not been complied with, or shall entertain in any form whatever the question whether they have been complied with; but every such notification shall be conclusive proof that it has been issued in accordance with law.

Bar of jurisdiction of Courts in questions relating to certain notifications

30. The enactments mentioned in Schedule II are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

Repeals.

SCHEDULE I

(See section 28)

CHAPTER XII

SECTIONS

- 231 Counterfeiting coin
- 232 Counterfeiting Queen's coin
- 233 Making or selling instrument for counterfeiting coin.
- 234 Making or selling instrument for counterfeiting Queen's coin
- 235 Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin
- 239 Delivery of coin, possessed with the knowledge that it is counterfeit
- 240 Delivery of Queen's coin possessed with the knowledge that it is counterfeit
- 242 Possession of counterfeit coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof
- 243 Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof

CHAPTER XVI

- 299 Culpable homicide
- 307 Attempt to murder
- 308 Attempt to commit culpable homicide
- 310 Being a thug
- 322 Voluntarily causing grievous hurt
- 324 Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means
- 326 Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means
- 327 Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or to constrain to an illegal act
- 328 Causing hurt by means of poison, etc., with intent to commit an offence
- 329 Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or to constrain to an illegal act
- 332 Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty

SECTIONS

- 333 Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty
- 369 Kidnapping child under ten years with intent to steal from its person

CHAPTER XVII

- 382 Theft after preparation made for causing death, hurt or restraint, in order to the committing of the theft
- 383 Extortion
- 385 Putting person in fear of injury in order to commit extortion
- 386 Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt
- 387 Putting person in fear of death or of grievous hurt in order to commit extortion
- 390 Robbery
- 391 Dacoity
- 393 Attempt to commit robbery
- 394 Voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery
- 397 Robbery or dacoity, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt
- 398 Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon
- 399 Making preparation to commit dacoity
- 402 Assembling for purpose of committing dacoity
- 457 Lurking house-trespass or house breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment
- 458 Lurking house-trespass or house breaking by night after preparation for hurt, assault or wrongful restraint
- 459 Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house breaking
- 460 All persons jointly concerned in lurking house-trespass or house breaking by night punishable where death or grievous hurt caused by one of them

SCHEDULE II.

(See section 30.)

1	2	3	4
Year	Number	Short title	Extent of repeal
1911	III	The Criminal Tribes Act, 1911	<i>So much of the Act as has not been repealed.</i>
1914	X	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1914	<i>So much of Schedule II as relates to the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911</i>
1915	XI	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1915	<i>So much of Schedule I as relates to the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911</i>
1920	XXXVIII	The Devolution Act, 1920	<i>So much of Schedule I as relates to the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911.</i>
1923	I	The Criminal Tribes (Amendment) Act, 1923	<i>The whole Act</i>

CHAPTER II.—Rules* under section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (Act III of 1911).

Registration

1. The register of the members of the criminal tribe, prescribed in section 4, shall be in English and shall be in Form A, appended to these rules
Form of register
- 2 Every officer in charge of a police station shall keep a vernacular translation of the entries in such register relating to his police station
- †3. Unless it be otherwise declared by the Local Government in its direction under section 1 of the Act, the following shall be exempted from registration —
Exclusion of females and children
 - (a) every child of a member of a criminal tribe under the age of 12 years,
 - (b) every child of a member of a settled criminal tribe between the ages of 12 and 16 years unless he is convicted or is reasonably suspected of having committed a non bailable offence or an offence under the Criminal Tribes Act,
 - (c) all female members of criminal tribes—provided that the wives, the unmarried daughters aged 12 and over and other female dependants aged 12 and over of the male members placed in a settlement that has been established under section 16 of the Act shall be forthwith registered
- *4 Unless the District Magistrate, or in the case of persons residing in the settlements established under section 16 the Special Officer, sees reasons to the contrary, the following members of a criminal tribe, in respect of which a notification under section 10, 11 or 12 has issued, shall be exempted from registration —
Privileged persons
 - (a) every child under the age of 18 liable to registration if regularly attending a school or working regularly in a settlement established under section 16; unless and until he or she is convicted or is reasonably suspected of having committed a non-bailable offence or an offence under the Criminal Tribes Act,

* *Note*—These rules were published in Punjab Government Notification No. 308, dated the 2nd July 1915.

† Rules 3 and 4 were amended and republished in Punjab Government Notification No. 255, dated the 21st March 1922.

(b) every male child hable to registration, whether under the age of 18 years or not, of a member of a criminal tribe whose registration has been cancelled under rule 24, or who has been exempted from registration under this clause, unless and until he is convicted or is reasonably suspected of having committed a non bailable offence or an offence under the Criminal Tribes Act

5 The notice issued by a District Magistrate under section 5 shall be in Urdu and in Form B appended to these rules

Form of notice under section 5

6 (i) The notice prescribed in section 5 of the Act shall be sent to the officer in charge of every police station within the limits of which a member or members of the tribes to which it concerns reside. Such officer shall cause a copy of the notice to be affixed to some conspicuous spot in the place where the register is to be made and in each village or town within his jurisdiction containing one or more such members

Publication of notice in town or village

(ii) A copy of such notice shall be served on the headman or headmen of every such village or town, and it shall thereupon be the duty of such headman or headmen to cause the contents of the aforementioned notice to be proclaimed by word of mouth by the village watchman of his or their village or town

Service of notice on headmen and proclamation

(iii) When the town in question contains no watchman such notice shall be served on the principal Police Officer of such town, who shall cause it to be proclaimed in like manner by any Police Officer subordinate to him

Service of notice in towns

(iv) In the case of unregistered members of a criminal tribe residing in a settlement established under section 16 the notice shall be served on such members through the officer in charge of the settlement and the registration and recording of the finger impressions shall be effected with his assistance

Service of notice in settlements

(v) In the case of an unregistered member who may be temporarily away from home the District Magistrate may have the notice under section 5 served on him in the manner prescribed in the Criminal Procedure Code for the service of a summons

Service of notice on absent members

7 On completion of the register the District Magistrate shall cause to be delivered to the headman of every village in which registered members of a criminal tribe reside a copy of

sections 26 and 27 of the Act, together with a list of the members there residing

8 (i) The notice under section 7 shall be served in the manner provided in the Criminal Procedure Code for the service of a summons, the Superintendent of Police being at the same time informed of the date and place fixed for the proceedings. In the case of a member of a criminal tribe residing in a settlement such summons shall be served through the officer in charge of the settlement

(ii) Whenever application is made to the District Magistrate under section 8 for the erasure of a name from the register of a criminal tribe the District Magistrate shall not accept the application without first giving the Superintendent of Police an opportunity for showing cause why the erasure should not be made

(iii) The District Magistrate acting under section 8, shall not erase, or order the erasure of the name of a registered person unless (1) he is satisfied that such person is entitled to discharge under Rule 24, or (2) such person proves that he does not belong to the criminal tribe to which he was alleged to belong

Reports under Section 10

9 Every registered member of a criminal tribe, in respect of which a notification has issued under section 10 (1) (a), shall report himself to the officer in charge of the police station or to the zaildar or headman within whose jurisdiction he resides, or to such other person as the District Magistrate may appoint to receive such reports, at such intervals as the District Magistrate may by general or special order direct.

10 Every registered member of a criminal tribe, in respect of which a notification has issued under section 10 (1) (a), who absents himself from his place of residence during the intervals prescribed by rule 9 for more than one day shall report himself to the headman of every village where he spends a night, and such headman shall certify the date of such member's arrival and departure in Form C, appended to these rules a copy of which such member shall obtain from the headman of his village before absenting himself. On his return he shall make over the form to the headman of his village who shall forward it to the officer in charge of the police station

Restrictions

11 No registered member of a criminal tribe in respect of which a notification has issued under section 11 or 12, shall leave, or be absent from, the limits of the area to which his movements have been restricted without having obtained a pass in the manner hereinafter prescribed

Absence without leave of registered member under section 11 forbidden

Proviso—Nothing contained in this rule or in Rule 37 shall be deemed to render it illegal for a registered member to quit such limits or the place of residence in which he has been settled, when ever necessary for the purpose of appearing at the police station within whose jurisdiction he resides or before the nearest Magistrate, to complain of an offence affecting himself or his family or to obtain a pass under these rules, provided that such member shall give notice of his intended departure to the headman of his village or the officer in charge of the settlement and shall proceed straight to the police station or office of the Magistrate

*12 Every registered member of a criminal tribe, in respect of which a notification has issued under section 11 or 12, shall report himself every day at such time and place and in such manner as the village supervisor or headman or where there are more headmen than one, the headman nominated in this behalf by the officer in charge of the police station, may direct

Daily report

13 Any Police Officer not below the rank of Sub Inspector may at any time hold a special roll call of all registered members of a criminal tribe residing within his jurisdiction, and in respect of which a notification has issued under section 11 or 12, and it shall be the duty of all such members to attend and answer to their names when a roll call is held, provided that such roll call shall be held within the area to which their movements have been restricted, and that notice of the roll call is given either by striking a gong or by beat of drum or by other sufficient means

Roll call

Leave and Passes

*14 A headman of village in which reside registered members of a criminal tribe, in respect of which a notification under section 11 or 12 has been issued, an officer posted to such a village, or an officer in charge of a settlement in which such members reside, may grant to any such member a pass in Form D, appended to these rules, authorising

Leave for one day

*Rules 12 and 14 were amended and republished in Punjab Government Notification No 8892 dated the 21st March 1924.

him to leave the area to which his movements have been restricted or the settlement, for one day between the hours of sunrise and sunset

*15 The officer in charge of a police station, not being below the rank of a Sub Inspector, or the Officer in charge of a village or settlement, within the limits of which a registered member of a criminal tribe, in respect of whom a notification under section 11 or 12 has been issued, resides, may on due cause being shown, grant such member leave of absence for a period not exceeding 7 days and issue a pass for leave to him

*16 If a registered member of a criminal tribe whose movements have been restricted under section 11 or 12 or who resides in a settlement established under section 16, requires leave for a longer period than 7 days, he may apply through the officer in-charge of the police station, village or settlement within the limits of which he resides, to the Superintendent of Police or to the Special Officer appointed as Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes who may grant such leave of absence as may appear to him reasonable and may issue a pass to be delivered to him

The Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes when granting passes to members of criminal tribes residing outside settlements shall inform the Superintendent of Police of the districts within which such members are restricted

†17 A registered member who obtains leave of absence under Rule 15 or 16 shall travel to his destination and return to his residence by the route specified in the pass. He shall have the time and date of his arrival endorsed on the pass by the headman of the village of destination and within three days of his arrival he shall report himself at the police station within the jurisdiction of which his destination is situated and present his pass for endorsement

But a registered member taking leave for the purpose of visiting a settlement established under section 16 shall have the time and date of arrival and departure endorsed on his pass by the officer in charge of the settlement

NOTE.—“ With the exception of the last clause this rule does not apply to registered female members.

*Rules 15 and 16 were amended and republished in Punjab Government Notification No. 15963, dated the 3rd June 1926.

†Note to rules 17, 18 and 19 was added by Punjab Government Notification No. 12187 J., dated the 18th April 1921

*18 During the time such registered member is on leave ^{Reports to be made while} and when he is not in a settlement established on leave under section 16, he shall report himself every evening to the headman or supervisor of the village in which he happens to be and, while at his destination, he shall report himself at the police station and produce his pass for endorsement at intervals not exceeding 15 days

NOTE — This rule does not apply to registered female members

*19 Before returning to his residence such member shall have the time and date of his departure endorsed on the pass by the supervisor or headman and on his return to his residence he shall deliver up the pass to the officer in charge of the police station, village or settlement from, or through, whom he received it Such pass, if originally issued by the Superintendent of Police shall be forwarded to him by the officer in charge of the police station, village or settlement "

NOTE — Before returning to her residence a female registered member shall not be required to have the time and date of her departure endorsed on her leave pass by the headman of the village

†19 A (1) A pass of temporary exemption in Form K will be issued to registered members of criminal tribes in respect of whom a notification has issued under section 11 or 12, and who, with the permission of the special officer, take service under Government or under any private person

(2) The private person who employs such criminal tribesman shall be bound to provide suitable accommodation for him and his family, shall employ him for a fixed term shall pay a wage to be fixed by the special officer, shall be bound to look after him in every way and to provide medical aid for him and his family if necessary, and shall submit quarterly reports to the special officer on his behaviour In case of his failure to comply with any of these conditions he shall be deprived of the services of the family at the discretion of the special officer and shall not be entitled to any compensation for the loss which may occur to him

(3) The employee shall be bound to work faithfully and shall be liable to removal to the Reformatory or some other settlement in case of misbehaviour

20 Passes issued under Rule 15 or 16 shall be printed and filled in, in Urdu in Form E, appended to these rules They shall be drawn up in triplicate and each part shall be signed and

Form of pass granted for leave

*Rules 18 and 19 were amended and republished in Punjab Government Notification No. 8892, dated the 24th March 1924

†Rule 19-A was amended and re published in Punjab Government Notification No. 20218 F., dated the 30th July 1920

sealed by the officer granting the leave. One part shall be retained by such officer, the second shall be given to the person granted leave, and the third part shall be sent to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the destination of the holder of the pass lies.

21. If any person who has been granted a pass under Rule 14, 15 or 16 is, for any genuine reason, such as illness, unable to return to his residence within the period of his leave he shall at once give information, through the watchman of the village in which he is staying at the time, to the nearest police station. The officer in charge of that police station shall verify the reason for his absence and send a report to the officer who issued the pass.

22. Any pass granted under Rule 14, 15 or 16 may at any time be withdrawn by the authority granting it or by the Superintendent of Police and the leave granted shall thereby be cancelled.

Inspection of Residences

23. Any Magistrate of the 1st class or any Police Officer not below the rank of an Inspector may at any time inspect the residence of any registered member of a criminal tribe, in respect of which a notification has issued under section 11 or 12 and, under the special orders of the District Magistrate or the Superintendent of Police, may so inspect the residence of a member of any criminal tribe.

Cancellation of Registration and Discharge from the operation of the Act

*24. The District Magistrate or in the case of inmates of Settlements the Special Officer appointed as Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes may cancel the registration of any member of a criminal tribe if he is satisfied after enquiry from the police and from other officials and non officials, that such member has completely reformed, and that he has for a period of 10 years followed an honest means of livelihood and has not during such period been convicted for absence or a nonbailable offence, and has not been reasonably suspected of committing a non bailable offence or if such member has taken up military service under

*The words 'or in the case of inmates of settlements the Special Officer appointed as Deputy Commissioner Criminal Tribes' in rule 24 and the words 'through the Special Officer appointed as Deputy Commissioner Criminal Tribes' in rule 25 were added by Punjab Government Notification No. 18968, dated the 25th August 1919.

Government or is adjudged by the special officer to deserve exceptional treatment and the District Magistrate is satisfied that his conduct for five consecutive years has been satisfactory The District Magistrate may at any time, for sufficient reasons, re-register any such member

*24 A The entries in the District register shall be revised after every three years by a Magistrate of the 1st Class nominated for the purpose by the District Magistrate and shall be submitted to the District Magistrate for final orders

†25 When the registration of every registered adult member of a criminal tribe residing in a particular village or settlement has been cancelled the District Magistrate may report the fact to the special officer appointed as Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes with a view to the cancellation of the notification under section 8 so far as it concerns members of the tribe resident in that village or settlement

Settlements

26 The control of all settlements established under section 16 shall be vested either in a Special Officer to be appointed by the Local Government or, where no such officer has been appointed, in the District Magistrate

27 Every settlement established under section 16 shall be under the supervision of an officer in charge appointed by Government on the recommendation of or with the approval of, the Special Officer or, where no such Special Officer has been appointed, on the recommendation of, or with the approval of, the District Magistrate, and such officer in charge shall be responsible for the enforcement of the rules and the general welfare of the inmates of the settlement committed to his care

†28 (1) All admissions into a settlement established under section 16 shall be arranged by the special officer under the general or special orders of the Local Government

(2) When it is proposed to commit any member of a criminal tribe to such settlement, the District Magistrate of the District

*Rule 24 A was added amended and republished by and in Punjab Government Notifications No 24860 dated the 14th October 1921 No 10355 dated 18th April 1925 and No. 15968 dated the 3rd June 1926

†The words 'or in the case of inmates of settlements the Special Officer appointed as Deputy Commissioner Criminal Tribes in rule 24 and the words 'through the Special Officer appointed as Deputy Commissioner Criminal Tribes in rule 25 were added by Punjab Government Notification No. 18968, dated the 25th August 1919

†Rule 28 was amended and republished in Punjab Government Notification No. 22632 dated the 18th September 1923

in which such member resides or is found, or the Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes shall order him to be produced either before himself or before a Magistrate of the first class

(3) The Magistrate before whom he is produced shall then explain to him the grounds on which it is proposed to commit him to the settlement and shall record the statement, if any, made by him

(4) If it should appear to such Magistrate that further inquiry concerning such person is necessary the inquiry shall be made in such manner as may seem most suitable in the circumstances

(5) No such member of a settled criminal tribe shall ordinarily be committed to or detained in any Reformatory or Industrial Settlement unless he has had two or more convictions for any of the following offences, namely —

(a) Non bailable offences described in Chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code

(b) Offences punishable under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924,

or unless he has been ordered to provide security for good behaviour. Provided that no such person shall ordinarily be committed to a settlement under this rule when more than five years have elapsed since the expiry of the sentence passed on him on the last conviction or in consequence of the order requiring security, as the case may be

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub rule (5) the Local Government may commit to a settlement any member of a criminal tribe who appears to be of criminal habits

*28 A A male inmate of a Reformatory or an industrial settlement shall after five years' detention, if he belongs to a settled tribe, and ten years' detention, if he belongs to a wandering tribe, be released on probation for a minimum period of two years if during his stay in the settlement he gives unmistakable evidence of good conduct and sustained industry and if the Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes, after inquiry made through the Local officers, is satisfied that suitable accommodation and remunerative occupation can be secured for him in a town or village. If during his stay in the settlement such an inmate is convicted of any of the offences described in Rule 28 (5) his period of detention mentioned above shall run afresh from the date of the expiry of the sentence awarded on such conviction

*Rule 23-A was promulgated and published in Punjab Government Notification No. 23275, dated the 3rd October 1923.

(2) The criminal tribes man so released shall be granted a license in form (L) appended to these rules

If the licensee fails to comply with any of the conditions of the license he shall at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes be liable to recommitment to a settlement till he is again adjudged fit for release

(3) On the expiry of the period of probation, if the Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes is satisfied that the licensee has been devoting himself to honest work and is not likely to prove a nuisance or danger to the public, he may be finally discharged from the settlement.

29 Under the general or special orders of the Local Government the Special Officer may arrange a transfer of a registered member of a criminal tribe in respect of which a notification under section 11 has issued, from one settlement established under section 16 to another

80 The officer in charge of a settlement may report to the Special Officer the name of any person residing in the settlement under his charge whose presence in the settlement he considers to be undesirable, and the Special Officer may, under the general or special order of the Local Government, arrange for the removal of such person to another settlement where he may be under stricter discipline

81 (1) Every registered member of a criminal tribe residing in a settlement shall, unless he is by old age, physical infirmity, or illness, unfit for manual labour, be employed on some kind of labour or industry to be determined for each settlement with the approval of the Local Government

(2) The working hours shall be confined to daylight and shall not exceed—

(a) in the case of adults 11 hours, including an interval of one hour for rest, and

(b) in the case of children under 14 years of age 8 hours, including the 2 hours spent in school, under Rule 44, and an interval of one hour for rest

32 It shall be the duty of the officer in charge of a settlement established under section 16 to satisfy himself personally that every member of a criminal tribe residing in the settlement under his charge is provided by the management with sufficient means of subsistence and he shall report forthwith to

the Special Officer or, where no such officer has been appointed, to the District Magistrate, any difficulty encountered in this connection

33 In all industrial settlements, except during the period of apprenticeship when daily wages may be paid work shall be done, as far as possible, on the contract system of payment by piece-work, each worker being paid at least three fourths of the estimated value of the work done by him

34 When a registered member of a criminal tribe, in respect of which a notification under section 11 or 12 has issued, earns in a settlement more money than is necessary for his subsistence, the officer in charge of the settlement may deposit the surplus from time to time in a saving bank account opened in the name of such member who may not withdraw any of the money so deposited, except under the countersignature of the said officer. When an account of this nature has been opened, the pass book shall be made over to the depositor who shall produce it, whenever called upon by the officer in charge for inspection or for the purpose of making further deposit

35. No registered member of a criminal tribe residing in an agricultural settlement established under section 16 may keep more cattle per plough than the maximum limit which may from time to time be prescribed by the District Magistrate in respect of such agricultural settlement

36 No registered member of a criminal tribe residing in an agricultural settlement established under section 16 may build outside the walls of the village within which he resides any shed or structure which may, in the opinion of the officer in charge, be capable of concealing stolen property or cattle and the District Magistrate may order such shed or structure to be pulled down and recover the cost of doing so from the person to whom it may belong

*37 Unless exempted from the operation of all or any of these three rules by the Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes no registered member of a criminal tribe residing in a settlement shall leave the limits of the settlement without a pass under rule 14 15 or 16

* The words "Unless exempted from the operation of all or any of these three rules by the Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes" in the beginning of rule 37 were added by Punjab Government Notification No. 1299 dated the 19th April 1921.

38. In all settlements established under section 16 roll-call

Roll-call in settlements.

of all persons settled therein, except those specially exempted, shall be taken at least

once in 24 hours by the officer in charge, who shall immediately report any unauthorised absence to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the settlement lies.

39. Every member of a criminal tribe residing in a settlement

Inmates of settlements to obey orders and conform to rules.

established under section 16 shall obey all lawful orders given by the officer in charge and shall conform to the rules relating to the settlement

40. Any breach of discipline in a settlement may, at the discretion

Punishment for breach of discipline in a settlement.

of the officer in charge, be dealt with in any of the following ways:—

Adults—(1) Formal warning, to be recorded in the punishment register.

(2) Fine not exceeding one day's wage.

(8) Reduction of wages to half for a period not exceeding one week

(4) Stoppage of leave during a period not exceeding a year or loss of other privileges.

(5) Report to the District Magistrate or Special Officer* for (a) re registration under rule 24, and (b) action under section 22.

Boys—(1) Fine not exceeding one day's wage in the Industrial Department

(2) Corporal punishment not exceeding 12 cuts with a rattan on the hand by, or in the presence of, the officer in charge.

(3) Solitary confinement not exceeding 48 hours.

(4) In case of boys over the age of 12 years, report to District Magistrate or *Special Officer for action under section 17 or 22.

Girls—(1) Fine not exceeding one day's wage in the Industrial Department.

(2) Corporal punishment not exceeding 6 cuts on the hand by, or in the presence of, the officer in charge or his wife.

(3) In case of girls over the age of 12 years report, to the District Magistrate or Special Officer* for action under section 17 or 22.

*The addition of 'or Special Officer' in rule 40 was made by Punjab Government Notification No. 2753, dated the 21st March 1922

41 In every such settlement the following registers shall be maintained —

Registers to be maintained in settlements

- No I —A register containing the names and particulars of all registered members of criminal tribes in Form A, appended to these rules
- No II —A register of persons not registered in Register No I, in Form F
- No III —A roll call register in Form G
- No IV —A punishment register in Form H
- No V —A minute book for remarks by the Inspecting Officers

Education

*42 Every member of a criminal tribe, in respect of which a notification under section 8 has issued, residing in a village having a school within a radius of three miles or in a settlement where there is a school, shall cause all male children between the ages of 6 and 12 living under his care to attend such school regularly

Compulsory education.

43 With the sanction of the Local Government (i) any orphan boy belonging to a criminal tribe, in respect of which a notification under section 11 or 12 has issued, or (ii) any son of a registered member of such tribe may, between the ages of 9½ and 18, be removed and placed in a school established under section 17 of the Act

Removal of orphan and other boys to schools.

44 Every settlement established under section 16 shall be provided with a school for imparting instruction in one of the vernaculars prescribed by the Education Department and every boy residing in the settlement, between the ages of 6 and 16, shall attend the school for not less than two hours every working day

Education in settlements.

45 The District Magistrate, the Sub Divisional Officer, the Superintendent of Police, and officers superior to them in rank shall be official visitors in case of all settlements established under section 16 and schools established under section 17 and may visit any such institution and record remarks in the minute book. A copy of such entries shall be sent to the Special Officer (or, where no such officer has been appointed, to the District Magistrate), for information and such action as he may consider necessary

Official visitors

*Note—Rule 42 was amended and republished in Punjab Government Notification No. 4731 dated the 11th August 1909

In rule 43 the figure 9 for 12 was substituted by Punjab Government Notification No. 13516, dated the 24th April 1923.

Wandering Tribes.

46. Each member of a wandering gang belonging to a criminal tribe in respect of which a notification under section 11 or 12 has been issued, shall at the time of registration be given a passport in Form J, appended to these rules, and shall be directed by the officer making the register to preserve it and produce it when called upon by any Magistrate, Police Officer, village headman, or village watchman

47. The registered members of a wandering gang belonging to a criminal tribe, in respect of which a notification under section 11 or 12 has been issued, may change their residence from one place to another within the area to which their movements have been restricted, provided that they give three days' notice through their headmen to the officer in charge of the police station within whose jurisdiction they reside

48. In case of any such change of residence the head of the gang shall report its arrival to the headman of the village of the village within the area of which the said gang intends to encamp

49. No registered member of a wandering gang belonging to a criminal tribe shall be absent from the encampment of the gang with which he has been registered, except between sunrise and sunset

50. Every head of a wandering gang belonging to a criminal tribe, in respect of which a notification under section 11 or 12 has been issued, shall be supplied at the time of registration and thereafter on the 1st of January of every year, with a roll call register containing the names and particulars of every male adult of the gang in Form G appended to these rules

51. Every adult male in the roll call register, referred to in rule 50, shall report himself every morning and evening to the headman of the village where the gang is encamped

52. Every such head of a wandering gang shall, on arrival within the boundaries of any village in which the gang intends to encamp, produce his roll call register, together with all adult males registered therein before the headman of the village, and shall produce the register and all such adult males at such time and place as the headman may direct once every day during the period of their stay in such village

Form A (Rule 1).

District.
Settlement.

Criminal Tribes residing in

Register of

(Prepared in accordance with Sections 4, 5, 7 and 8 of Act VI of 1924)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Name with address and father's name	Caste and sub-caste	Attendance at meetings of criminals with police station and district	Age, height, distinctive physical features	No and date of notification under section 11 or 12 of Act under which notified, with No of Government notification	Area to which movements are restricted or place in which settled	Signature of officer preparing register under section 4 or making entry or ensure under section 7 or 8, and date.	Convictions, giving sections of law, places, dates, and sentences (Entries after registration to be shown in red ink)	Subsequent orders of transfer, cancellation of registration, death, remarks, &c.	Left thumb-impression of person registered, with District Serial No. of F. P. Slip and signature of recorder, with date

Form B (Rule 5).

(To be printed in Urdu)

NOTICE.

(Published under Section 6 of the Criminal Tribes Act, VI of 1924)

WHEREAS by Notification No _____, dated the _____, published at page _____ of Part _____ of the *Punjab Gazette* of the _____

have been declared to be a criminal tribe for the purposes of the Criminal Tribes Act (VI of 1924), and whereas His Excellency the Governor in Council has under section 4 of the said Act, directed the District Magistrate of _____ to make or cause to be made a register

of all* the members of the said criminal tribe, ^{all} ~~the aforesaid~~ members of the said criminal tribe are hereby called upon—

- (i) to appear before _____ at _____ on the _____
- (ii) to furnish to him such information as may be necessary to enable him to make a register under section 4 of the said Act, and
- (iii) to allow their finger impressions to be recorded.

District Magistrate.

* Where only a part of the tribe is to be registered the wording should be altered accordingly.

Form C (Rule 10)

(To be printed in Urdu)

Form to be carried by a registered member of a criminal tribe, restricted under Section 10 (1) (a) of Act VI of 1924 who absents himself from his residence for more than one day.

Name	Father's name	Tribe	Residence	Weather proceeding	Purpose of journey.

Rule 10.—Every registered member of a criminal tribe, in respect of which a notification has issued under section 10 (1)(a), who absents himself from his place of residence during the intervals prescribed by rule 9, for more than one day, shall report himself to the headman of every village where he spends a night, and such headman shall certify the date of such member's arrival and departure on Form C, appended to these rules a copy of which such member shall obtain from the headman of his village before absenting himself. On his return he shall make over the form to the headman of his village, who shall forward it to the officer in charge of the police station.

Endorsements while away from residence

Date of departure on leave	Signature of headman or officer	Dates of endorsements while on leave	Signature of headman or officer	Dates of endorsements while on leave	Signature of headman or officer
Dates of endorsements while on leave	Signature of headman or officer				
				Date of return to residence	Signature of headman or officer
				Date of passing police station	Signature of officer in charge

Form D (Rule 14).

(To be printed within)

(Full)

Day Pass for members of criminal tribes restricted
under Section 11 of Act VI of 1924

Serial No. _____ Date _____ Place _____

Name	Father's name	Tribe	Residence	Leave		Place to which the person will go
				Date	Day	

Signature of the Officer
granting the pass

Rule 14.—A headman of a village in which reside registered members of a criminal tribe in respect of which a notification under section 11 or 12 has been issued, an officer posted to such a village or an officer in charge of a settlement in which such members reside may grant to any such member a pass in Form D, appended to these rules, authorizing him to leave the area to which his movements have been restricted or the settlement, for one day, between the hours of sunrise and sunset.

(Counterfoil or person given leave)

Day pass for members of criminal tribes restricted
under Section 11 of Act VI of 1924

Serial No. _____ Date _____ Place _____

Name	Father's name	Tribe	Residence	Leave		Place to which the person will go
				Date	Day	

Signature of the Officer
granting the pass

Rule 14.—A headman of a village in which reside registered members of a criminal tribe, in respect of which a notification under section 11 or 12 has been issued, an officer posted to such a village or an officer in charge of a settlement in which such members reside, may grant to any such member a pass, in Form D, appended to these rules, authorizing him to leave the area to which his movements have been restricted or the settlement, for one day, between the hours of sunrise and sunset.

Form E (Rule 20).

To be printed in India.

Field description.

(Consent for the police station to which the person is given.)

Pass for leave granted to members of criminal tribes restricted under Section 11 of Act VI of 1924.

Serial No. — Date — Place —

Name	Father's name	Tribal status	Leave granted	Mode prescribed

Signature of Officer granting the pass.

Rule 17.—A registered member who obtains leave of absence under this rule is to travel to his destination and return to his residence by the route specified in the pass. He shall have the time and date of his arrival entered on the pass by the headman of the village of destination, and within three days of his arrival he shall report himself at the police station within the limits of which his destination is situated and present himself for endorsement.

Rule 18.—A registered member taking leave for the purpose of visiting a settlement elsewhere and under section 11 shall have the time and date of arrival and departure endorsed on his pass by the village officer in charge of the settlement.

Rule 19.—During the time such registered member is on leave and when he is not in a settlement established under section 11, he shall report himself every evening to the headman or supervisor of the village in which he is residing at the time of his departure, and he shall report himself at the police station and produce the pass for endorsement at the time of his return to his village.

Rule 20.—A pass does not apply to registered female members.

Rule 21.—Before returning to his residence such member shall have the time and date of his departure endorsed on his pass by the supervisor of the settlement in which he is residing at the time of his departure, and he shall report himself at the police station and produce the pass for endorsement at the time of his return to his village.

Rule 22.—A pass does not apply to registered female members.

Rule 23.—A pass does not apply to registered female members.

Field description.

Pass for leave granted to members of criminal tribes restricted under Section 11 of Act VI of 1924.

Serial No. — Date — Place —

Name	Father's name	Tribal status	Leave granted	Mode prescribed

Signature of Officer granting the pass.

Rule 17.—A registered member who obtains leave of absence under this rule is to travel to his destination and return to his residence by the route specified in the pass. He shall have the time and date of his arrival entered on the pass by the headman of the village of destination, and within three days of his arrival he shall report himself at the police station within the limits of which his destination is situated and present himself for endorsement.

Rule 18.—A registered member taking leave for the purpose of visiting a settlement elsewhere and under section 11 shall have the time and date of arrival and departure endorsed on his pass by the village officer in charge of the settlement.

Rule 19.—During the time such registered member is on leave and when he is not in a settlement established under section 11, he shall report himself every evening to the headman or supervisor of the village in which he is residing at the time of his departure, and he shall report himself at the police station and produce the pass for endorsement at the time of his return to his village.

Rule 20.—A pass does not apply to registered female members.

Rule 21.—Before returning to his residence such member shall have the time and date of his departure endorsed on his pass by the supervisor of the settlement in which he is residing at the time of his departure, and he shall report himself at the police station and produce the pass for endorsement at the time of his return to his village.

Rule 22.—A pass does not apply to registered female members.

Rule 23.—A pass does not apply to registered female members.

Field description.

Pass for leave granted to members of criminal tribes restricted under Section 11 of Act VI of 1924.

Serial No. — Date — Place —

Name	Father's name	Tribal status	Leave granted	Mode prescribed

Signature of Officer granting the pass.

Rule 17.—A registered member who obtains leave of absence under this rule is to travel to his destination and return to his residence by the route specified in the pass. He shall have the time and date of his arrival entered on the pass by the headman of the village of destination, and within three days of his arrival he shall report himself at the police station within the limits of which his destination is situated and present himself for endorsement.

Rule 18.—A registered member taking leave for the purpose of visiting a settlement elsewhere and under section 11 shall have the time and date of arrival and departure endorsed on his pass by the village officer in charge of the settlement.

Rule 19.—During the time such registered member is on leave and when he is not in a settlement established under section 11, he shall report himself every evening to the headman or supervisor of the village in which he is residing at the time of his departure, and he shall report himself at the police station and produce the pass for endorsement at the time of his return to his village.

Rule 20.—A pass does not apply to registered female members.

Rule 21.—Before returning to his residence such member shall have the time and date of his departure endorsed on his pass by the supervisor of the settlement in which he is residing at the time of his departure, and he shall report himself at the police station and produce the pass for endorsement at the time of his return to his village.

Rule 22.—A pass does not apply to registered female members.

Rule 23.—A pass does not apply to registered female members.

Form G (Rules 41 and 50)

(To be printed in English for Settlements and in Urdu for Wandering Ganga)

Roll-call Register of _____

1	2	3	4
Serial No	Name and father's name.	Tribe and name of head of a wandering gang	Date of the month of _____ 19____
			1
			2
			3
			4
			5
			6
			7
			8
			9
			10
			11
			12
			13
			14
			15
			16
			17
			18
			19
			20
			21
			22
			23
			24
			25
			26
			27
			28
			29
			30
			31

Form J (Rule 46).

(To be printed on stout card, and written in Urdu.)

Passport for registered members of a wandering criminal tribe.

Name _____, son of _____, tribe _____
 registered at _____, on _____.

Restricted to area of police station.	Name of head of gang
Brief description of person.	Left thumb impression.

Signature of Registering Officer.

Form K

*Certificate of exemption under Rule 19-A for members of
criminal tribes registered under Section 11 or 12 of
Act VI of 1924*

Name	Father's name	Tribes	Residence	Employment for which granted

19-A — A pass of temporary exemption in Form K will be issued to registered members of criminal tribes in respect of whom a notification has been issued under section 11 or 12 and who, with the permission of the special officer, take service under Government or under any private person.

2 The private person who employs a such criminal tribesman shall be bound to provide suitable accommodation for him and his family, shall employ him for a fixed term, shall pay a wage to be fixed by the special officer, shall be bound to look after him in every way and to provide medical aid for him and his family if necessary and shall submit quarterly reports to the special officer on his behaviour. In case of his failure to comply with any of these conditions he shall be deprived of the services of the family at the discretion of the special officer and shall not be entitled to any compensation for the loss which may occur to him.

3 The employee shall be bound to work faithfully and shall be liable to removal to the Reformatory or some other settlement in case of misbehaviour.

Form K

*Certificate of exemption under Rule 19-A for members of
criminal tribes registered under Section 11 or 12 of
Act VI of 1924.*

Name	Father's name	Tribes	Residence	Employment for which granted

19-A — A pass of temporary exemption in Form K will be issued to registered members of criminal tribes in respect of whom a notification has been issued under section 11 or 12 and who, with the permission of the special officer, take service under Government or under any private person.

2 The private person who employs a such criminal tribesman shall be bound to provide suitable accommodation for him and his family, shall employ him for a fixed term, shall pay a wage to be fixed by the special officer, shall be bound to look after him in every way and to provide medical aid for him and his family, if necessary, and shall submit quarterly reports to the special officer on his behaviour. In case of his failure to comply with any of these conditions he shall be deprived of the services of the family at the discretion of the special officer and shall not be entitled to any compensation for the loss which may occur to him.

3 The employee shall be bound to work faithfully and shall be liable to removal to the Reformatory or some other settlement in case of misbehaviour.

Form L.

License of conditional release

_____, son of _____ who
belongs to _____

notified criminal tribe is hereby discharged on probation for a period
of _____ on the following conditions:—

(1) That he shall proceed to an approved destination where he
shall be subject to rules 11 to 18 of the Rules framed under section
20 of the Criminal Tribes Act

(Read rules 11 to 18 at pages 18 to 20)

(2) That he shall devote himself regularly to an occupation
approved by the Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes and shall
lead an honest life

(3) Failure to comply with any of the above conditions shall, at the
discretion of the Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes, render the
licensee liable to recommitment to a settlement

CHAPTER III.—Grant of land to members of Criminal Tribes.

SECTION 1.—CONDITIONS FOR GRANT OF LAND IN THE LOWER BARI DOAB CANAL COLONY.

***STATEMENT OF CONDITIONS ON WHICH GOVERNMENT IS WILLING TO GRANT LAND TO CERTAIN MEMBERS OF CRIMINAL TRIBES IN AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENTS ESTABLISHED UNDER SECTION 16 OF THE CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT ON THE LOWER BARI DOAB CANAL.**

1. This statement of conditions is issued subject to the provisions of the Colonization of Government Lands (Punjab) Act, 1912, hereinafter referred to as "the Act aforesaid" and in accordance with section 10 (2) thereof.

2. Tenancies granted in accordance with these conditions shall be deemed to be scheduled tenancies within the meaning of section 4 of the said Act.

3. No person shall be entitled as of right to become a tenant, that is to say, the Local Government hereby reserves to itself and retains absolute discretion in the selection of tenants for the lands referred to in this statement.

Definitions.

4. In this statement of conditions—

- (a) "the lands" and the "said lands" shall, so far as each separate tenancy is concerned, be deemed to apply to and designate the lands included in that tenancy;
- (b) "the date of the commencement of the tenancy" shall mean the date of the written order referred to in section 10 (3) and (4) of the Act aforesaid confirming the allotment;
- (c) "Collector" and "Commissioner" shall have the meanings assigned to them in section 3 of the Act aforesaid;
- (d) "improvements" shall be deemed to mean improvements as defined in section 4 (19) of Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887;
- (e) "Special Officer" shall be deemed to mean an officer appointed by the Local Government to supervise the administration of the criminal tribes.

*These conditions were published in Punjab Government Notification No. 11429, dated the 25th April 1919

* 5. A member of a criminal tribe shall be eligible for grant of land under these conditions if, for a period of ten consecutive years in the case of a member belonging to a settled criminal tribe, and for a period of five consecutive years in the case of a member belonging to a wandering criminal tribe, he has not been convicted

6 Members of a criminal tribe who are eligible in accordance with the preceding conditions shall be selected as tenants by the Special Officer, or, if no such officer is appointed, by the District Magistrate of the district in which they reside

7 A tenant receiving a grant of land in accordance with these conditions shall ordinarily receive an allotment of 10 acres, and he shall in his cultivation of the said land be subject to the control of the officer in charge of the settlement in which he is placed

8 Where any person is granted a tenancy in accordance with these conditions in respect of land which has already been the subject of such tenancy, such subsequent tenant shall not enjoy any new period of remissions in addition to that enjoyed by the original tenant under clause 9 of these conditions

9 Whenever, in the opinion of the Local Government or the Special Officer it becomes necessary to transfer a tenant from one agricultural settlement to another the tenant shall surrender his tenancy on condition that he is granted an equivalent area elsewhere and receives such compensation, if any, as the Special Officer may fix on account of the improvements, if any, which he may have carried out in his tenancy

In assessing the compensation for improvements the Special Officer may take account of any improvements existing on the land which he receives in exchange. The award of the Special Officer shall be final

10 The Local Government does not grant to the tenant, but hereby absolutely excepts and reserves to itself out of and in respect of the said lands, (1) all grounds situate in the said lands or any part thereof already marked out, excavated or otherwise utilized for the distributary channels of the canal, and (2) all existing rights to and over all mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth oil and quarries in or under the said lands or any

* Clause 5 was amended and republished in Punjab Government Notification No. 15943-Police dated the 27th May 1921

part thereof, together with all easements heretofore enjoyed by the Government in respect of the said lands or any part thereof

11 The tenant shall at all times permit any officer or officers of Government to enter into and upon the whole or any part of the lands and do all acts and things that may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of searching for, working, getting or carrying away any such mines and minerals, coals, gold washings, earth oil and quarries and for the full enjoyment of the ground and of each and all of the rights hereinbefore reserved to the Government to and over all mines and minerals, coals, gold washings, earth oil, quarries and easements in or under the said lands and all parts thereof

12 The Local Government agrees to pay to the tenant reasonable compensation for any damage at any time directly occasioned by the exercise by the Local Government of all or any of the rights reserved to itself in clause 10 and clause 11 other than existing rights of way and water and other easements

13 The Local Government does not grant to the tenant, but hereby absolutely excepts and reserves all roads situated in the said lands or any part thereof which have been marked out on the ground or delineated in the plan or plans kept in the office of the Collector

And it likewise excepts and reserves the right of the public to traverse a width of 3 kadams along one side of the lines bounding 25 acre rectangles, wherever this may be considered necessary in the public interest by the Collector, and also to traverse a width of 3 kadams otherwise situated, whenever the Collector considers this necessary in order to replace an existing thoroughfare

14 The tenant shall at all times on receipt of a requisition in writing signed by the Collector, permit the said Collector to take possession of, and finally to resume for the Government so much of the said lands as may from time to time in the opinion of the said Collector, be required for the construction, repairs or maintenance of railways, roads, water courses or any works connected therewith

15 No compensation shall be claimable by the tenant or any other person in respect of such reservation or resumption as is referred to in clauses 13 and 14, but in respect of any area so reserved no occupiers' rates, land revenue, *malikana* or cesses shall be payable by the tenant

16 The tenant shall be chargeable with the whole of the cost of the survey and demarcation of the said lands, together with his share of the cost of the water course or water courses of the estate in which the said lands are situated and of the roads and culverts necessary for the general convenience of the residents of such estate and also with the cost of keeping such roads and culverts in proper repair. The amounts of such charges as determined by Government or by the Collector in the case of repairs of roads and culverts, shall be recoverable in such manner and at such times as may be fixed by Government or by the Collector, respectively.

17 The tenant shall duly comply with such directions as the Collector shall from time to time issue requiring him to construct boundary marks on the limits of the said lands or any part thereof and shall keep them when erected in good repair to the satisfaction of the Collector.

18 The tenant shall render all such assistance in the prevention or discovery of crime as is incumbent on the owners and occupiers of land by any law or rules for the time being in force in the Punjab and is and shall be responsible in the same manner as headmen, watchmen or other inhabitants of villages are under any track law or rules for the time being in force in the Punjab.

19 The tenant shall pay, when due in respect of the said lands or any part thereof—

- (1) all land revenue assessment occupiers rates cesses or other charges imposed by competent authority under any law for the time being in force,
- (2) *malikana* at double such rate or rates as may from time to time be fixed by the Punjab Government for tenants of Government lands granted in the same circle under the conditions published in Punjab Government notification No 40 dated 31st March 1915 *

All payments mentioned in this clause shall be made to such persons and at such times and places as the Collector shall from time to time appoint.

Provided that the Local Government shall remit the whole of the demand on account of occupiers rate land revenue, *malikana*,

and cesses in respect of the first two harvests gathered from the lands of the tenancy when cultivated by means of irrigation from the Lower Bari Doab Canal

Provided, also, that the Collector shall decide which is the first harvest gathered from the lands of any tenancy cultivated by means of irrigation from the Lower Bari Doab Canal and that his decision shall be final

20 The tenant shall settle permanently in the estate in which the said lands are situated within six months of the date on which the Collector directs that he be put in possession of a specified area or land

21 All brushwood on the said lands shall be at the absolute disposal of the tenant and may be sold by him But the tenant shall not be at liberty to cut or sell trees without the permission of the Special Officer or of some person authorized by the special officer in this behalf

22 The tenant may sink wells, make water courses, plant trees and otherwise improve the land, and subject to the due fulfilment by him of the conditions and liabilities set forth in this statement, shall be entitled to all the products of land other than those specified in clause 10 hereof, provided that no water course shall be made on a plan or in a position not approved by the Irrigation Department and that every water course in use shall be kept in proper repair by the tenant to the satisfaction of that department

23 The tenant shall not use the said lands or any part thereof in a manner which renders them unfit for the purposes for which he holds them, and shall bring one third of the culturable area thereof under cultivation within three years from the date of the commencement of the tenancy, and one half thereof similarly reckoned within five years from the same date, and thereafter he shall keep the said lands under cultivation to the extent of not less than one-half thereof

24 The tenant shall not, without the permission of the Special Officer recorded in writing, cultivate the said lands or any part thereof by means of any person other than himself or his descendants

25 If a tenant has been convicted of any offence under Chapter XVII Indian Penal Code or under the Criminal Tribes Act VI of 1924 or of any other non bailable offence, or has been ordered

under section 118 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to execute a bond to be of good behaviour he is bound to disclose the fact by a written acknowledgment to the officer who allots the tenancy to him, and before the completion of the allotment, provided that if, in the case of a tenant belonging to a settled criminal tribe, he has not within 10 years and in the case of a tenant belonging to a wandering criminal tribe he has not within five years, previous to the commencement of the tenancy, been convicted or ordered to execute a bond to be of good behaviour, no such disclosure shall be necessary.

26 If the tenant is convicted of a non-bailable offence or an offence under the Criminal Tribes Act or of a breach of the rules framed under that Act, or is ordered under section 118 of the Criminal Procedure Code to execute a bond of good behaviour or is adjudged by the Special Officer or by the District Magistrate to be guilty of other misconduct which renders him unfit to be a member of the agricultural settlement he shall be deemed to have committed a breach of these conditions, and shall be liable to removal from the agricultural settlement and his tenancy shall be liable to resumption under the orders of the Special Officer or of the District Magistrate.

27 At or after the expiration of 15 years from the date of the commencement of the tenancy the tenant having duly paid all sums due to Government under the conditions hereinbefore described and having duly observed all the stipulations herein contained and to be by him observed shall be entitled at any time to receive from the Government a sanad giving him a right of occupancy under the Punjab Tenancy Act, XVI of 1887, in the said lands. Provided that during the said period he has not been reasonably suspected of committing a non-bailable offence and that the Superintendent of Police, the District Magistrate and the Special Officer, if any, are satisfied that he has completely reformed himself and provided that the tenant shall hold and possess the said land and every part thereof subject to such conditions as Government may see fit to impose; and upon the conferment of such occupancy rights, the tenant shall cease to pay *mahkana* at double the usual rate, but shall thereafter be liable to pay *mahkana* at the ordinary rates fixed by the Punjab Government.

28 In the event of any dispute arising between the Government and the tenant during the currency of the tenancy as to any matter in any way relating to the property and rights of Government or as to any of the conditions of the tenancy as to any matter or thing anywise

connected with it, the dispute shall be referred to the Commissioner whose decision shall be final as between the Government and the tenant

SECTION 2—ORDER RELATING TO SUCCESSION TO GRANTS OF LAND IN THE LOWER BARI DOAB CANAL COLONY

No. 1 dated 14th March 1913

From—The Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes Punjab

To—The Hon'ble Secretary to Government Punjab

Sir

Sir

In the statement of conditions* relating to grant, of land to members of criminal tribes in the Agricultural Settlements on the Lower Bari Doab Canal—vide page 69 of Vol. II of the Criminal Tribes Administration Manual, no conditions were prescribed to regulate succession to these grants either during the period of probation prescribed in condition 27 or subsequently when occupancy rights have been acquired. It is not necessary at present, I think to consider the question of succession to the occupancy rights in the grants. Some ten years more still to elapse before the period of probation will expire in the case of any of the grants already made, and the question of succession can be considered in the light of our experience of these Agricultural Settlements nine or ten years hence, when it will also be necessary to consider what other conditions Government should impose for the holding and possessing of occupancy rights in accordance with condition 27 already referred to. But it is necessary to decide at once what should be the rules for succession to tenancies that fall vacant owing to death or other cause during the probationary period.

2. These tenancies are scheduled tenancies within the meaning of the Colony Act (vide condition 2) and Sections 20—23 of that Act do not apply to them. I take it therefore, that Government can prescribe whatever succession rules it thinks best. In prescribing these, it is not necessary, I think to make different rules for succession to an original grantee and for succession to a tenant who has succeeded to an original grantee. What we provisionally want to secure in prescribing succession rules is that the grant should remain sufficient in size to provide a sufficient means of honest livelihood for the holder and that the holder should be of good conduct both before and after his succession to the grant. As regards the first point the original grant being only of ten acres

*Published by Punjab Government No. 11470 dated 24 April 1912

each, any question of their sub-division among several heirs cannot, I think, be considered such sub-division might only drive those heirs into crime through sheer inability to make an honest and respectable livelihood out of the partitioned land. It seems therefore, necessary that the grant should descend as an inheritable holding. The successor too should also fulfil condition 3 of the present conditions (with the amendment subsequently made reducing the period of freedom from conviction to 5 years in the case of members of wandering tribes) and should after succeeding hold the grant subject to present condition 26. For purposes of both of these conditions the offence of breach of discipline while a member of a settlement which is punishable under section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act * need not be considered as a disqualifying offence, as it is sometimes necessary, in order to preserve discipline in a settlement to punish the settlers for offences which do not imply any deep grained criminality.

3 Subject to the above two conditions unless the grant is resumed for bad conduct or abandonment the grant should devolve on one son or sons descendant of the late holder in the manner prescribed in rules V and VI of the schedule on page 128 of Vol II of the Colony Manual and rule IV of the same rules should also be operative. Failing the relatives detailed in these rules Nos V and VI the succession should devolve on the widow of the grantee if any until she dies or remarries or abandons the land or is guilty of misconduct or immorality. If there is no widow, the land should be resumed unless the officer in charge of criminal tribes for reasons to be recorded by him thinks that some other relative should succeed, such as the father or brother or brother's son or son in law of the grantee. This discretion is left to the Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes will obviate the necessity for any further succession rules.

No 301—98—35 S dated Lahore the 19th March 1923

From—The Financial Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Punjab (Development Department)

To—The Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes Punjab

In reply to your letter No 606 12 U, dated the 16th January 1923, I am directed to inform you that the Punjab Government is advised that these special tenancies are until occupancy rights have been acquired tenancies at will and that Government can determine them at the conclusion of any agricultural year. If therefore the tenant dies, his natural heirs have no right to succeed to anything more than the unexpired portion of the tenancy, that is to say, up to the end of the current agricultural year.

2 In consequence of this view of the law I am directed to authorise you upon the death of any tenant holding a grant of

land under these special condition to allot the grant according to the principles and subject to the conditions recommended by you in the first sentence of paragraph 3 of your letter under reply. The new tenant to whom land is allotted in this manner will commence a new tenancy and must wait the full period of 15 years before he is entitled to occupancy rights. It is in these circumstances inadvisable to allot any vacant grant to a widow as it would be impossible to resume such a grant if the widow remarries or is guilty of misconduct or immorality.

SECTION 3 — CONDITIONS FOR GRANT OF LAND IN THE NILI BAR COLONY

*STATEMENT OF CONDITIONS ON WHICH GOVERNMENT IS WILLING TO GRANT LAND TO CERTAIN MEMBERS OF CRIMINAL TRIBES IN AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENTS ESTABLISHED UNDER SECTION 16 OF THE CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT IN THE NILI BAR COLONY ON THE SUTLEJ VALLEY CANALS

1 This statement of conditions is issued subject to the provisions of the Colonization of Government Lands (Punjab) Act 1912 hereinafter referred to as "The Act aforesaid" and in accordance with section 10 (2) thereof

2 Tenancies granted in accordance with these conditions shall be deemed to be scheduled tenancies within the meaning of section 4 of the said Act

3 No person shall be entitled as of right to become a tenant that is to say, the Local Government hereby reserves to itself and retains absolute discretion in the selection of tenants for the lands referred to in this statement

4 In this statement of conditions:—

Definitions.

- (a) "The lands" and the "said lands" shall so far as each separate tenancy is concerned, be deemed to apply to and designate the lands included in that tenancy,
- (b) "The date of the commencement of the tenancy" shall mean the date of the written order made in section 10 (3) and (4) of the Act affirming the allotment,
- (c) "Collector" and "Commissioner" shall mean the meanings assigned to them in section 3 of the Act aforesaid,

*These conditions were published in Punjab Government Notices on the 1st August 1926

(d) improvements shall be deemed to mean improvements as defined in section 4 (19) of Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887,

(e) " Special Officer " shall be deemed to mean the Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes, Punjab, or any other officer appointed by the Local Government to supervise the administration of the criminal tribes.

5 A member of a criminal tribe shall be eligible for a grant of land under these conditions, if, for a period of ten consecutive years in the case of a member belonging to a settled criminal tribe, and for a period of five consecutive years in the case of a member belonging to a wandering criminal tribe he has not been convicted.

6 Members of a criminal tribe who are eligible in accordance with the preceding conditions shall be selected as tenants by the Special Officer, or, if no such officer is appointed, by the District Magistrate of the district in which they reside

7 A tenant receiving a grant of land in accordance with these conditions shall ordinarily receive an allotment of 10 acres and he shall in his cultivation of the said land be subject to the control of the officer in charge of the settlement in which he is placed.

8 Where any person is granted a tenancy in accordance with these conditions in respect of land which has already been the subject of such tenancy such subsequent tenant shall not enjoy any new period of remissions in addition to that enjoyed by the original tenant under clause 19 of these conditions

9 Whenever, in the opinion of the Local Government or the Special Officer, it becomes necessary to transfer a tenant from one agricultural settlement to another the tenant shall surrender his tenancy on condition that he is granted an equivalent area elsewhere and receives such compensation, if any, as the Special Officer may fix on account of the improvements, if any, which he may have carried out in his tenancy.

In assessing the compensation for improvements the Special Officer may take account of any improvements existing on the land which he receives in exchange. The award of the Special Officer shall be final.

10. The Local Government does not grant to the tenant but hereby absolutely excepts and reserves to itself out of and in respect of the said lands, (1) all grounds situate in the said lands or any part thereof already marked out, excavated or otherwise utilized for the distributary channels of the canal; and (2) coals, gold-washings, lands or any fore enjoyed by the Government in respect of the said lands or any part thereof.

11. The tenants shall at all times permit any officer or officers of Government to enter into and upon the whole or any part of the lands and do all acts and things that may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of searching for, working, getting or carrying away any such mines and minerals, coals, gold washings, earth-oil and quarries and for the full enjoyment of the ground and of each and all of the rights hereinbefore reserved to the Government to and over all mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil quarries and enclosures in or under the said lands and all parts thereof.

12. The Local Government agrees to pay to the tenant reasonable compensation for any damage at any time directly occasioned by the exercise by the Local Government of all or any of the rights reserved to itself in clause 10 and clause 11 other than existing rights of way and water and other enclosures.

13. The Local Government does not grant to the tenant but hereby absolutely excepts and reserves, all roads situated in the said lands or any part thereof which have been marked out on the ground or delineated in the plan or plans kept in the office of the Collector.

And it likewise excepts and reserves the right of the public to traverse a width of 3 karams along one side of the lines bounding 25 acre rectangles wherever this may be considered necessary in the public interest by the Collector, and also to traverse a width of 3 karams otherwise situated wherever the Collector considers this necessary in order to replace an existing thoroughfare.

14. The tenant shall at all times, on receipt of a requisition in writing signed by the Collector permit the said Collector to take possession of and finally to resume for the Government so much of the said lands as may from time to time, in the opinion of the said

Collector be required for the construction, repairs or maintenance of railways, roads, water-courses or any works connected therewith.

15. No compensation shall be claimable by the tenant or any other person in respect of such reservation or resumption as is referred to in clauses 13 and 14, but in respect of any area so reserved no occupiers' rates, land revenue, *mahlana* or cesses shall be payable by the tenant.

16. The tenant shall be chargeable with the whole of the cost of the survey and demarcation of the said lands, together with his share of the cost of the water-course or water-courses of the estate in which the said lands are situated and of the roads and culverts necessary for the general convenience of the residents of such estate, and also with the cost of keeping such roads and culverts in proper repair. The amounts of such charges as determined by Government or by the Collector in the case of repairs of roads and culverts shall be recoverable in such manner and at such times as may be fixed by Government or by the Collector, respectively.

17. The tenant shall duly comply with such directions as the Collector shall from time to time issue requiring him to construct boundary marks on the limits of the said lands or any part thereof, and shall keep them when erected in good repair to the satisfaction of the Collector.

18. The tenant shall render all such assistance in the prevention or discovery of crime as is incumbent on the owners and occupiers of land by any law or rules for the time being in force in the Punjab and is and shall be responsible in the manner as headmen, watchmen or other inhabitants of villages are under any tialuk law or rules for the time being in force in the Punjab.

19. The tenant shall pay, when due, in respect of the said lands or any part thereof:—

- (1) All land revenue assessment, occupiers' rates, cesses or other charges imposed by competent authority under any law for the time being in force;
- (2) *Mahlana* at double such rate or rates as may from time to time be fixed by the Punjab Government for tenants of Government lands granted in the same

circle under the conditions published in Punjab Government Notification No. 299-D., dated the 21st January 1926.

All payments mentioned in this clause shall be made to such persons and at such times and place as the Collector shall from time to time appoint.

Provided that the Local Government shall remit the whole of the demand on account of occupier's rate, land revenue *malikana* and cesses in respect of the first two harvests gathered from the lands of the tenancy when cultivated by means of irrigation from the Sutlej Valley Canals.

Provided also that the Collector shall decide which is the first harvest gathered from the lands of any tenancy cultivated by means of irrigation from the Sutlej Valley Canals and that his decision shall be final.

20 The tenant shall settle permanently in the estate in which the said lands are situated within six months of the date on which the Collector directs that he be put in possession of a specified area or land.

Permanent residence

21 All brushwood on the said lands shall be at the absolute disposal of the tenant and may be sold by him. But the tenant shall not be at liberty to cut or sell trees without the permission of the Special Officer or of some person authorized by the Special Officer in his behalf.

Trees on holding

22 The tenant may sink wells, make water-courses, plant trees and otherwise improve the land, and, subject to the due fulfilment by him of the conditions and liabilities set forth in this statement, shall be entitled to all the products of land other than those specified in clause 10 hereof. Provided that no water course shall be made on a plan or in a position not approved by the Irrigation Department, and that every water course in use shall be kept in proper repair by the tenant to the satisfaction of that department.

Improvements

23 The tenant shall not use the said lands or any part thereof in a manner which renders them unfit for the purposes for which he holds them, and shall bring one-third of the culturable area thereof under cultivation within three years from the date of the commencement of the tenancy, and one-half thereof similarly reckoned within five years from the same date, and thereafter he shall keep the said lands under cultivation to the extent of not less than one-half thereof.

Permanent cultivation.

Collector be required for the construction, repairs or maintenance of railways, roads, water courses or any works connected therewith

15 No compensation shall be claimable by the tenant or any other person in respect of such reservation or resumption as is referred to in clauses 13 and 14, but in respect of any area so reserved no occupiers' rates, land revenue, *malikana* or cesses shall be payable by the tenant

Compensation for the land so resumed

16 The tenant shall be chargeable with the whole of the cost of the survey and demarcation of the said lands, together with his share of the cost of the water course or water courses of the estate in which the said lands are situated and of the roads and culverts necessary for the general convenience of the residents of such estate, and also with the cost of keeping such roads and culverts in proper repair. The amounts of such charges as determined by Government or by the Collector in the case of repairs of roads and culverts shall be recoverable in such manner and at such times as may be fixed by Government or by the Collector, respectively

Payment of cost of survey, etc

17. The tenant shall duly comply with such directions as the Collector shall from time to time issue requiring him to construct boundary marks on the limits of the said lands or any part thereof, and shall keep them when erected in good repair to the satisfaction of the Collector

Demarcation of boundary

18 The tenant shall render all such assistance in the prevention or discovery of crime as is incumbent on the owners and occupiers of land by any law or rules for the time being in force in the Punjab and is and shall be responsible in the manner as headmen watchmen or other inhabitants of villages are under any track law or rules for the time being in force in the Punjab

Responsibility of tenant as to crime

19 The tenant shall pay, when due, in respect of the said lands or any part thereof —

Assessments remissions etc

- (1) All land revenue assessment, occupiers' rates, cesses or other charges imposed by competent authority under any law for the time being in force,
- (2) *Malikana* at double such rate or rates as may from time to time be fixed by the Punjab Government for tenants of Government lands granted in the same

circle under the conditions published in Punjab Government Notification No 299 D, dated the 21st January 1926

All payments mentioned in this clause shall be made to such persons and at such times and place as the Collector shall from time to time appoint

Provided that the Local Government shall remit the whole of the demand on account of occupier's rate, land revenue *malikana* and cesses in respect of the first two harvests gathered from the lands of the tenancy when cultivated by means of irrigation from the Sutley Valley Canals

Provided also that the Collector shall decide which is the first harvest gathered from the lands of any tenancy cultivated by means of irrigation from the Sutley Valley Canals and that his decision shall be final

20 The tenant shall settle permanently in the estate in which the said lands are situated within six months of the date on which the Collector directs that he be put in possession of a specified area or land

Permanent residence

21 All brushwood on the said lands shall be at the absolute disposal of the tenant and may be sold by him. But the tenant shall not be at liberty to cut or sell trees without the permission of the Special Officer or of some person authorized by the Special Officer in his behalf

Trees on holding

22 The tenant may sink wells make water courses plant trees and otherwise improve the land, and, subject to the due fulfilment by him of the conditions and liabilities set forth in this statement, shall be entitled to all the products of land other than those specified in clause 10 hereof. Provided that no water course shall be made on a plan or in a position not approved by the Irrigation Department, and that every water course in use shall be kept in proper repair by the tenant to the satisfaction of that department

Improvements

23 The tenant shall not use the said lands or any part thereof in a manner which renders them unfit for the purposes for which he holds them, and shall bring one-third of the culturable area thereof under cultivation within three years from the date of the commencement of the tenancy, and one-half thereof similarly reckoned within five years from the same date, and thereafter he shall keep the said lands under cultivation to the extent of not less than one-half thereof.

Permanent cultivation

24. The tenant shall not, without the permission of the Special Officer recorded in writing, cultivate the said lands or any part thereof by means of any person other than himself or his descendants.

Alienation

25. If a tenant has been convicted of any offence under chapter XVII, Indian Penal Code, or under the Criminal Tribes Act, VI of 1924, or of any other non bailable offence, or has been ordered under section 118 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to execute a bond to be of good behaviour, he is bound to disclose the fact by a *written acknowledgment* to the officer who allots the tenancy to him, and before the completion of the allotment: provided that if, in the case of a tenant belonging to a settled criminal tribe, he has not within five years, previous to the commencement of the tenancy, been convicted or ordered to execute a bond to be of good behaviour, no such disclosure shall be necessary."

Tenants bound to disclose offences

26. If the tenant is convicted of a non bailable offence or an offence under the Criminal Tribes Act or of a breach of the rules framed under that Act, or is ordered under section 118 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to execute a bond of good behaviour or is adjudged by the Special Officer or by the District Magistrate to be guilty of other misconduct which renders him unfit to be a member of the agricultural settlement, he shall be deemed to have committed a breach of these conditions, and shall be liable to removal from the agricultural settlement, and his tenancy shall be liable to resumption under the orders of the Special Officer or of the District Magistrate.

Resumption of tenancy

27. At or after the expiration of 15 years from the date of the commencement of the tenancy the tenant having duly paid all sums due to Government under the conditions hereinbefore described and having duly observed all the stipulations herein contained and to be by him observed, shall be entitled at any time to receive from the Government a sanad giving him a right of occupancy under the Punjab Tenancy Act, XVI of 1887, in the said lands. Provided that during the said period he has not been reasonably suspected of committing a non bailable offence, and that the Superintendent of Police, the District Magistrate and the Special Officer, if any, are satisfied that he has completely reformed himself and provided that the tenant shall hold and possess the said lands and every part thereof subject to such conditions as Government may see fit to impose; and upon the conferment of such occupancy

Occupancy right

rights, the tenant shall cease to pay *malikana* at double the usual rates, but shall thereafter be liable to pay *malikana* at the ordinary rates fixed by the Punjab Government.

28. In the event of any dispute arising between the Government and the tenant during the currency of the tenancy as to any matter in any way Government or as to any of the matter or thing anywise referred to the Commissioner whose decision shall be final as between the Government and the tenant.

CHAPTER IV.—Terms* on which Settlements may be placed in charge of Philanthropic Societies

REFERENCE IS INVITED to sections 16 19 of the Criminal Tribes Act† regarding settlements and schools and to rules Nos 26 to 45, published under Punjab Government notification No 308,‡ dated 2nd July 1915, which explain the general system under which these settlements are to be managed. It is the desire of Government to associate to the various communities and philanthropic societies of the Province with the scheme on the following lines. These conditions are necessarily tentative and somewhat indefinite and are only intended to give a general indication of the lines on which it is proposed to work. They may hereafter have to be amended and made more explicit by the light of actual experience.

1. Government will bear the initial cost of providing the necessary buildings on a modest scale, with the necessary equipment in industrial settlements, and will also meet the cost of further extension that may be found necessary and of special repairs up to a reasonable limit. The society in charge will be responsible for keeping the buildings, etc., in proper repair.

2. Government will bear the recurring charges of the supervising establishment in the settlements and the pay of the school teacher or teachers according to the scale that may be fixed from time to time. The cost of any additional establishment entertained by the society will be met from its own funds.

§3. Government reserves to itself the right to remove a settlement from the charge of a society if it appears to Government that the society is unable properly to manage a settlement placed under its charge or has failed to exercise a good influence over the inmates or has interfered in any way with the religious liberty of the inmates or has failed to keep the buildings erected in the settlement at Government expense in proper repair. In such case Government may either take the settlement under direct management or place it under the charge of some other society.

*These terms were approved by the Secretary of State for India in his telegram dated 3rd July 1917 to the address of Government of India.

†Act VI of 1924.

‡Rules reproduced in Chapter III of the Manual.

§The words "or has failed to keep the buildings erected in the settlement at Government expense in proper repair at the end of the first sentence in this paragraph" was added by Punjab Government letter No. 3778-J., dated the 18th December 1926.

4. Under rule 27 of the rules under the Criminal Tribes Act referred to in the preamble the officer in charge of a settlement will be appointed and will be removable by Government on the recommendation of the Special Officer. But the Special Officer will in making his recommendation to Government confine his selection to persons nominated by the society. The management of a settlement and the appointment of the establishment other than the officer in charge shall, subject to the rules framed under Act* VI of 1921, rest with the society, subject to the general control of the Special Officer. But all persons employed in the management of the settlement shall, in the ordinary discharge of their duties, be subject to the orders of the officer in charge.

5. The officer in charge of a settlement will be responsible for the enforcement of the rules under the Criminal Tribes Act, relating to settlements, published with Punjab Government Notification No. 308,† dated the 2nd July 1915, and will exercise the powers of control vested in him by rule 27.

6. The Special Officer, or, if no such officer has been appointed, the District Magistrate will arrange for the assistance of police when needed and for the co-operation of the Revenue and other Departments in matters connected with the administration of the Settlement.

7. It will be the function of the society to devise means for the employment and reformation of the inmates and generally to administer the settlement with this object. But every inmate shall be free to follow the dictates and practices of his own religion.

8. The officer in charge of the settlement shall keep a regular account of the expenditure of the settlement and the subsidy.

9. He shall also maintain regular accounts showing the amounts granted by Government for the construction of buildings and the provision of equipment or for any other purpose and the expenditure of such amounts.

10. The accounts shall be maintained in a form approved by the Special Officer, and shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Special Officer or District Magistrate and their Assistants or any other auditor appointed by the Special Officer or District Magistrate.

*Since repealed by Act VI of 1924.

†Rules reproduced in Chapter II of this Manual.

11. The settlement to be managed by societies will be of three kinds :—

- (a) Agricultural ;
- (b) Industrial (manufacturing) ; and
- (c) Industrial (labour-supplying).

12. *Agricultural*.—(i) In agricultural settlements Government will provide the land to be allotted to members of the criminal tribes on terms which have been approved by Government. The tenants will be selected in all cases by the Special Officer.

(ii) The money required for seed, purchase of bullocks, ploughs and food for the first few months will be provided by takavi advances which will be repayable with or without interest in the usual manner under the existing rules.

(iii) The society will neither invest any capital nor derive any benefit from the produce of the land.

(iv) The members of criminal tribes will hold the land direct as tenants from Government, but the officer in charge will be responsible for their good behaviour, and it will be his function to see that they cultivate their lands to the best advantage.

13. *Industrial (manufacturing)*.—(i) The society to be placed in charge of a manufacturing industrial settlement will provide the capital for the purchase of raw material and for paying wages to the workmen at rates to be approved by the Special Officer and will in return, take the profits on the sale of manufactured articles up to a maximum of 10 per cent. on its outlay. Profits above 10 per cent. will be divided equally between Government and the society.

(ii) The cost of the factory establishment, including instructors and engine staff (if any) will be met by Government for the first year, but thereafter it will be treated as part of the cost of production and borne by the society who will take the profits. Government may meet the cost of such establishment in the second or third year, if the profits from the factory cannot meet it in addition to paying interest at 6½ per cent. on the working capital. The society will be responsible for keeping the machinery in repair and for ordinary renewals.

NOTE.—It has been calculated by working out the detailed figures of income and expenditure in respect of the simple industries which will be pursued in the settlements that every one of them should, after paying interest at 6 per cent. on the small capital needed for raw material and after defraying the establishment charges, begin to yield a margin of profit not later than the second year.

(iii) The industries to be followed in each settlement will be fixed by Government or the Special Officer after consulting the society in charge. But it will be open to the society concerned to

introduce other profitable industries with the approval of the Special Officer and Government.

(iv) It will be incumbent on the officer in charge of an industrial settlement of this type to maintain regular accounts with vouchers of expenditure on and income from the manufactures. These accounts shall be open to inspection as provided in paragraph 10.

14. *Industrial (labour-supplying).*—In the labour supplying industrial settlements no capital outlay will be needed on the part of the society in charge, nor will it be entitled to any part of the earnings of the inmates of the settlement. The rates to be charged for labour supplied will be settled by the officer in charge, subject to the supervision of the Special Officer.

CHAPTER V—Management of Criminal Tribes Settlement.

SECTION 1 —INSTRUCTIONS APPLICABLE TO REFORMATORY AND ALL INDUSTRIAL SETTLEMENTS IN THE PUNJAB

1 Each Settlement shall be in charge of a Superintendent and such other staff as the Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes may consider necessary, within the limits sanctioned by Government

2 The appointment punishment and dismissal of the staff shall rest with the Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes

NOTE —The following powers have been delegated by the Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes —

(a) Superintendents of Settlements may appoint (within the sanctioned scale), punish and dismiss chowkidars, sweepers malis and bhushis, reporting their action for the formal approval of the Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes

(b) Superintendents of Settlements may grant casual leave up to 4 days to any of their subordinates. All other leave must be sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes, except Superintendent of Reformatory Settlement, Amritsar, who being a gazetted officer, may grant casual leave to the staff employed in the said Settlement up to the limit prescribed in paragraph 63 of Chapter 6, Punjab Financial Handbook No 2, Volume 2

3 The Superintendent assisted by other members of the staff shall be responsible for the maintenance of discipline and the efficient working of the Settlement. Every other member of the staff shall be subordinate to him and responsible to him for the efficient discharge of the duties entrusted to each such member.

4 It shall be the duty of the Superintendent to enforce, or cause to be enforced, all laws, rules, regulations, directions and orders relating to the management of the Settlement and inmates thereof

5 The Superintendent shall at least once in 24 hours—

(a) himself see, as far as possible, every inmate placed in a settlement,

(b) visit every barraek and other parts of the Settlement and every building connected therewith, including the hospital

6 He shall maintain a journal and in it record in his own hand all important matters connected with the Settlement

7 He shall be responsible for duly maintaining or causing to be duly maintained all such books, registers, forms and accounts as are prescribed by the Act or rules thereunder or executive instructions, or in accordance with the Civil Account Code or under the special orders of the Local Government

8 He shall be responsible for the safe custody of all money, stores and other property belonging to the Settlement

9 He and all other members of the staff shall live in quarters provided for them at the Settlement. He shall not leave the Settlement without previously making over charge to his Assistant and in no case shall both of them be away simultaneously from the Settlement

10 The Superintendent or, in his absence, the Assistant Superintendent may give permission to any member of the staff for temporary absence during the day or night from the Settlement

11 A roll call shall be held every morning before opening the gate and every evening (except in Agricultural Settlements for which special provision have been made in paragraph 8 of instructions relating to Agricultural Settlements). The Superintendent or his Assistant shall personally open the gates in the morning and lock them up in the evening

12 All reports and returns should be carefully prepared and submitted punctually so as to reach the Central Office before due date

Reports and Registers

13 The Superintendents in charge of Criminal Tribe Settlements must remember that they are not empowered to correspond direct with the Superintendents of Police or other high authorities except in matters concerning the supply of information regarding the registration, necessity for grant of leave to or escape, etc., of members of Criminal Tribes

14 (a) In addition to the pay of the sanctioned menial staff debitable to contingencies, Superintendents may incur *bona fide* non recurring expenditure from the contingent allotment without previous sanction of the Central Office up to the limits specified hereafter —

Contingent expenditure

(b) Superintendent, Reformatory Amritsar, Rs 5 in each case provided that the total expenditure does not exceed Rs 50 in one calendar month

(c) Other Superintendents, Re. 1 in each case provided that the total expenditure does not exceed Rs 10 in one calendar month

15. No member of the staff shall have any dealings in money or property with any of the inmates of the Settlement, nor shall he obtain things on credit from the Settlement shops. All transactions must be in cash.

16. Any Settlement official found guilty, or suspected, of immorality or illegal connection with any person shall be liable to dismissal.

17. If any member of the staff is suspected of accepting any illegal gratification from the inmates or from elsewhere, he will be liable to summary dismissal, besides a prosecution under the Indian Penal Code.

17-A. No Settlement official even if a member of a Co-operative Credit Society established in the Settlement shall obtain any loan for himself in his own name or in the name of any other person without obtaining the previous sanction of Deputy Commissioner, Criminal Tribes.

18. The settlement shopkeepers and salesmen of Co-operative Supply Shops established in the Settlement should be informed that they should accept no order for issuing articles on credit to the inmates unless it bears the signature of the Superintendent. Ordinarily the inmates must pay cash down for all purchases made from the shops.

19. The shops shall not sell any article above market-rates. The Superintendent must satisfy himself that they do not charge higher rates, and that they do not use short weights or pass inferior articles for superior ones.

20. In Settlements having a resident doctor, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon appointed to the Settlement shall be in medical charge of the institution and it shall be his duty to minister to the needs of the staff and the inmates of the Settlement. He shall also be the Health Officer of the Settlement and responsible for the sanitation of the buildings and the cleanliness of the premises. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon shall be under the administrative control of the Superintendent, but professionally he shall be subordinate to the Civil Surgeon of the district.

21. Every gang shall have a headman and where a gang has no headman of its own, the Superintendent shall appoint one for every group of not less than ten families.

22 Every Lambardar shall be responsible for the good behaviour of the members of his gang and shall report to the Superintendent in this respect every morning. He shall report to the Superintendent, at any time, the intention of any members of his gang to escape and shall be liable to punishment if any member of his gang escapes without his having made such a report.

23 It shall be the duty of every Lambardar to enforce on his gang the rules relating to sanitation, education and discipline, to report births and deaths and to ensure compliance by his gang with the orders of the Superintendent.

24 In remuneration for his responsibility every Lambardar shall get out of the earnings of the members of his gang for each working day the usual Chaudhri's fees at 1 pie per male adult, and half a pie per female adult or male half timers above the age of 12 or at such smaller rate as the Superintendent may fix with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes. The Lambardar shall be liable to forfeiture of the whole or part of such fees for failure to discharge his duties besides any punishment to which he may be liable under the law.

NOTE.—This rule shall be enforced only in Settlements where it is introduced by special orders of the Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes.

25 Every inmate of a Settlement shall be responsible for
Sanitation keeping clean his or her room and the ground immediately opposite or adjoining it.

26 No part of the Settlement grounds other than the latrines, set apart for this purpose shall be used by any inmate (man, woman or child) for answering calls of nature.

27 No inmate shall allow the sweepings of his house to be thrown except at the place set apart for the purpose outside the enclosure.

28 To encourage cleanliness among the inmates of Settlements the following system of prizes has been
Cleanliness prescribed —

A weekly prize of the value of Re 1 will be awarded every Sunday evening to the family containing not less than one woman and one child which is adjudged to be first in respect of personal cleanliness and in keeping the inside and the immediate vicinity of its room most clean and tidy. A second prize of annas 8 will be open to competition by all families without exception.

A special prize of the value of Rs 2 or Rs 3 will be awarded for the same purpose on the last Sunday of every month to the family which remain exceptionally clean throughout the month.

NOTE.—The system of prizes shall be introduced in or withdrawn from a Settlement at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes.

29. The weekly prizes may be given in cash or kind as the Superintendent sees fit, but the monthly prize shall be always given in kind.

30. A list of the prize winners shall be maintained by the Superintendent.

31. No unwholesome articles of food shall be brought into a Settlement and all inmates shall purchase their provisions from the shop provided for the purpose, take their drinking water from the source specified in this bebel and observe, for bathing and washing clothes, such instructions as the Superintendent may give from time to time.

32. No inmate shall on any account bring carrion into a Settlement and no objectionable meat shall be brought into a Settlement without the express permission of the Superintendent, and that too if no inmate of the Settlement objects thereto.

33. Every registered member of a Settlement shall send all male children above the age of 6 to school, until specially exempted by Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes. Any breach of this rule shall be severely punished.

34. It is desirable that all registered members of a Settlement should send their female children of school-going age to the Girls' school.

35. No liquor or intoxicating drug shall be brought into a Settlement except for medicinal or religious purposes and without the written permission of the Superintendent. In cases where permission is granted by the Superintendent such drink or drug shall be used in the presence of the Doctor in the former case and of the Superintendent in the latter. No drinking shall be allowed under any other circumstances.

36. No member shall drink a drug himself even outside the Settlement. Any member returning to the Settlement or found in the Settlement or outside in an intoxicated condition shall be liable to punishment.

37. No inmate shall place himself or herself under the treatment of quacks, and it is the duty of the Superintendent to encourage medical treatment by the Settlement doctor.

38. No member of a Settlement shall gamble inside or outside the Settlement. Any member found to have been guilty of a breach of this rule shall deserve severe punishment.

39 Every member of a Settlement shall perform the work on which the Superintendent may employ him and shall not malingering, without sufficient cause, become slack in his work. He shall obey generally all executive orders given by the Superintendent or his Assistants.

40 Immorality by any inmate of a Settlement shall be deemed to amount to breach of discipline.

41 Sunday or some other day in the week should be observed as a holiday and all inmates should be induced to bathe and wash their clothes on that day.

42 The inmates should not be allowed to go to the adjoining town or city without sufficient cause. On the other hand some entertainments should be arranged for them on Sundays and holidays such as Magic Lantern Show by the Temperance Association or games such as wrestling, weight lifting or kabadi.

43 If any inmate is found begging he or she shall be liable to fine not exceeding one day's wage or to any severe punishment which may be awarded by Deputy Commissioner, Criminal Tribes.

44 No person shall interview any inmate except with the permission of the Superintendent and no member of a Criminal Tribe shall be allowed access to the Settlement unless he comes under a proper pass.

45 Any member of a Criminal Tribe coming with a pass and wishing to spend a few days in the Settlement with his relations shall be admitted at the discretion of the Superintendent and treated as an ordinary inmate of the Settlement during his stay, the Superintendent making the necessary endorsement on his pass, placing him on the roll call register.

46 Chaulidars and warders accompanying gangs to and from Settlements to the place of employment are often found to be careless and do not keep to the gangs in their charge. The Superintendent or his Assistant should make it a point to pay surprise visits to such parties while they are on their way and take steps for punishment of neglect by chaulidars, warders, etc.

47 No beasts of burden or other animals shall be kept by any inmates of an Industrial or the Reformatory Settlement save with the express permission of the Superintendent.

48 No cattle shall be allowed to graze unattended. If the cattle damage any crops the attendant, if a boy or girl, shall be liable to corporal punishment under rule 40 and the male relation of the boy or girl shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one day's wage. If the attendant is a male adult, he shall be liable to fine.

49. Ordinarily no inmates of Settlements should be given leave of absence during the dark fortnight unless they want to go to another Settlement where they will be under full restriction. Leave should ordinarily be given during the bright fortnight.

Grant of leave to inmates

50. Under the rules, the Superintendent is the authority for granting leave to the inmates of a Criminal Tribes Settlement subject to the instructions contained in Chapter VI. With a view, however, to prevent avoidable inconvenience to the factories, mills, etc., where the inmates are employed the Superintendents are directed to consult the Heads of the employing departments before granting any leave other than sick leave (on medical certificate).

51. Superintendents should consult the wishes and convenience of the factories, mills, etc., employing Criminal Tribes labour and should ordinarily not grant sick leave for more than a day except on a medical certificate, but the final decision of the question must in all cases rest with them.

52. Forms of Register F.-1 showing amount of earning per family have been supplied to all Settlements and registers should be opened and kept properly written up to date.

Wages

53. Where Criminal Tribes labour is employed by outsiders, payment of wages must be made by the employers direct, but in the presence of the Superintendent or his Assistant, who will be responsible for seeing that the wages due are properly paid.

54. Subject to the general approval of the Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes, Superintendents shall assign work to each inmate and determine the wages which should be paid to each. Inmates shall be employed as far as possible by gangs and as a rule the piece work system shall be adopted for payment.

55. It shall be the duty of every gang to maintain the infirm members, if any, belonging to it, unless the family of the infirm person has working members, males or females, who can earn enough to support the infirm person. All the working members of the gang shall set apart a percentage of their income to be fixed by the Superintendent, and this amount shall be placed at the disposal of the infirm person or persons.

56. On no account should any inmate be shown on the list of indigent people fed by Government except under the written orders of a Gazetted Officer of the Department. The authority should invariably be quoted against the entry.

SECTION 2 —SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS APPLICABLE TO THE REFORMATORY SETTLEMENT ONLY

1 As far as possible only retired soldiers who are physically fit shall be engaged as warders. Demobilised soldiers will be eligible for employment but preference will be given to pensioners. Nepalese Gurkhas will be excluded from employment.

The warders

The minimum height of accepted candidates for enlistment shall be 5' 6" or in the case of Gurkhas and Dogras 5'-4½" and the minimum girth of chest 33". All candidates enlisted should possess normal vision in both eyes, be physically fit in all respects for Reformatory service, not under the age of 18 years and, except in the case of retired soldier, not over the age of 30 years.

2 Every warder shall be required from time to time to undergo such instructions and practice in the nature of military training as may be necessary to acquaint him and keep him acquainted with squad and company drill, to render him thoroughly efficient in the use of arms.

Military training of warders

3 The hours of duty to be exacted from warders shall not ordinarily exceed 9½ during the day and night including half an hour's drill under the instruction of one of the head warders.

Hours of duty

3 A The chief head warder will exercise general supervision over the watch and ward staff and shall also perform such of the duties of head warders detailed in paragraph 4 as may be assigned to him from time to time by the Superintendent of the Settlement.

Duties of head warders

4 It shall be the duty of every head warder to—

- (a) superintend the warders subordinate to him in the discharge of their duties,
- (b) assist in every possible way in the management of the Reformatory, the prevention of escape and the maintenance of order and discipline generally amongst the warders and the inmates of the Settlement,
- (c) issue, when required by the Superintendent all necessary tools, implements, raw materials and other articles required for the day's work, and to make a record of all articles issued,

- (d) collect all such articles every evening together with the produce, if any, of the inmates labour, after the period prescribed for work is over,
- (e) satisfy himself that all articles issued have been duly returned to him or accounted for,
- (f) measure or check the task (if any) performed by each inmate and note the same in the labour register, if asked by the Superintendent to do so

5 Every head warder shall at least, ten minutes before the hour fixed for relieving the guard on duty, call out the warders of the relieving guard and beginning at the main gate of the Reformatory at the proper time he shall march the relieving guard of the warders to their respective posts and remove the guard to be relieved

6 Every head warder shall ordinarily be on duty for six hours daily and at the opening and closing of the gates and at the roll calls of the morning and evening

7 Every head warder shall attend such drills and parades for instruction in drilling manœuvring practice in the use of arms and other matters in the nature of military training, as the Superintendent may from time to time prescribe in this behalf

8 The duties of the head warder responsible for drill shall be to—

- (a) give each warder (except those who are exempted) half an hour's drill daily and report every such warder who absents himself,
- (b) give effect to any punishment drill ordered by the Superintendent,
- (c) inspect daily all arms and accoutrements and see that the ammunition is kept dry and in good order,
- (d) satisfy himself that each sentry knows and understands the orders for his post and keep an account of ammunition in stock received and expended

9 During the day each warder shall have a particular duty assigned to him by the Superintendent such as charge of a line of harracks or the work-shops or a gang of inmates either inside or outside the Reformatory. The posts and duties of warders shall be frequently changed so as to prevent them forming relations with any of the inmates

Charge of warders

General duties of warders. 10 It shall be the duty of every warder at all times to —

- (a) render all assistance in his power in the management of the Reformatory, the maintenance of order and discipline amongst both officers and inmates and the guarding and defending of the Reformatory, and all persons and property kept therein or belonging thereto against the use of criminal force by any person,
- (b) obey the orders of all officers superior to him in rank,
- (c) comply with the requirements of all laws, rules and regulations, directions and orders for the time being in force regulating the duties etc of warders

Detailed duties of warders 11 It shall be the duty of every warder—

- (a) not to take off any portion of his uniform or lie down whilst on duty
- (b) to report every inmate in his charge who has been idle or who has not completed his task or who has committed any other settlement offence,
- (c) to bring to the notice of the Superintendent any inmate appearing to be ill or complaining of sickness,
- (d) to report any plot for the purpose of escaping or of assault etc,
- (e) to prepare the inmate for musters and parades and to see that each inmate comes to his proper place in proper order and behaves well
- (f) to follow the procedure laid down for his guidance when any inmate is missed and
- (g) to keep his arms and accoutrements clean, in good order and fit for immediate use

12 No warder shall while on duty, at any time under any pretext leave his post or absent himself from duty until relieved in due course and released from duty

Mode of relief

No relief shall, whether by day or night, be effected otherwise than in the presence of a head warder

13 The more important duties in the Reformatory Settlement should be entrusted to the senior and experienced warders, junior warders being placed in less responsible charges

Distribution of duties.

14 All arms and ammunition shall, when not in actual use, be securely kept in the armoury, under lock and key in charge of Assistant Superintendent General

Safe custody of arms and ammunition

A warder shall be posted between the gates armed with a lathi during the day and with a military breach loading musket and buckshot at night. He shall, among other duties keep a watch over the armoury

15 A light shall be kept continuously burning between the gates at night

Articles to be kept between the gates

In the passage between the main gates shall ordinarily be kept—

- (a) a clock,
- (b) a gong,
- (c) a box for torches and oil,
- (d) apparatus for extinguishing fire and notice boards

16 The general duties of watch and ward the posting, and duties of guards and sentries the fixing of periods of duties for guards and sentries and of the strength of each guard and sentries and all matters relating to the protection of the Reformatory and of the inmates and the duties of warders and the like shall be regulated by the Superintendent in accordance with any general or special orders from time to time issued by the Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes

Duties of posting etc by whom regulated

17 Whenever any visitor entitled or permitted to inspect the Reformatory pays a visit to the institution it shall be the duty of the Superintendent or his Assistant to accompany him

Escort for visitors

18 All members of the supervising, factory and warders' staff shall furnish security to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes and the security bonds shall be deposited in the Central Office

Security and security bonds

19 Every member of the warder staff who shall at any time be found to have been guilty of breach of any law, rule, regulation, direction or order for the time being in force in regard to the duties or any of the duties which he is required to perform shall be liable to be punished with any one or more of the following departmental punishments

Punishment of warders

irrespective of any punishment to which he may be liable under any law or rules in force :—

- (a) Formal reprimand to be recorded in a punishment register ;
- (b) Fine not exceeding half a-month's pay ;
- (c) Reduction in rank or emolument ;
- (d) Deprivation or stoppage of leave for any period ;
- (e) In the case of any such officer who is subject to discipline in the nature of military discipline, extra drill up to a maximum period of one hour a day, for not more than seven consecutive days ;
- (f) Suspension for any period not exceeding a month ;
- (g) Dismissal and forfeiture of security deposit :

Provided that the aggregate amount of fines by which any subordinate officer is punished in the course of any month, shall in no case exceed half of such officer's monthly pay, in respect of the month in which such fines are inflicted

The Superintendent is authorized to award punishment except under clauses (c), (f) and (g), for which the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes shall be necessary. Action under clause (b) shall be reported to the said officer.

20. District officers and officers of higher rank shall be *ex-officio* visitors of the Reformatory Settlement.

Ex-officio visitors
Powers of Local Government to appoint visitors

Non-gazetted Police Officers detailed for duty by a written order of the Superintendent of Police shall be permitted to enter the Reformatory for the purpose of identifying offenders.

21. No Police officer shall be permitted to interrogate any inmate except in so far as may be necessary for his identification, without an order in writing from the District Magistrate addressed to the Superintendent.

22. A Police officer deputed to interrogate an inmate under the provision of the preceding rule should ordinarily not be below the rank of Sub-Inspector.

Rank of officer deputed to interrogate an inmate

23. No subordinate Police Officer shall be admitted to the Reformatory unless he is in proper uniform.

Police Officer to be in uniform.

24 The Assistant Engineer of the District and the Public Works Department employees shall, during business hours, have free access to the Reformatory to such extent as may be necessary for purposes connected with the discharge of the official duties of their Department, but not otherwise

Officers of the Public Works Department may enter the Reformatory during business hours

25 Persons visiting the Reformatory Settlement on business may do so with the Superintendent's permission, but they must be accompanied by either the Superintendent or one of his Assistants

26 Save as hereinbefore provided no person shall be admitted into the Reformatory Settlement except with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes

Special permission to be accorded to other persons

SECTION 3—INSTRUCTIONS APPLICABLE TO AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENTS

The following instructions for Industrial Settlements apply to Agricultural Settlements as well —

1 to 10, 12 to 20, 25 to 27, 31 to 38, 46, 49 and 50

SECTION 4—SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENTS

1 The inmates of Agricultural Settlements may be divided into two classes —

Classes of inmates

(a) Tenants, and

(b) Companions

2 Eligibility for exemption under rule 24 is a *sine qua non* of selection of members of Criminal Tribes as Tenants in Agricultural Settlements. The registration of such tenants as have spent at least 6 months in an Agricultural Settlement, have brought their families, have properly settled down in the Settlement and whose behaviour has been above reproach may be cancelled at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes and they may be granted certificates of exemption

Cancellation of Registration of tenants

3 All other tenants shall be required to attend only one roll call in the evening unless exempted by Deputy Commissioner, Criminal Tribes

Roll-call

4 There shall be two roll calls for companions as is the rule in Industrial Settlements

5. Registration of such companions as are eligible for exemption under rule 24 may be cancelled after a year's residence in an Agricultural Settlement, provided that their conduct has been above reproach.

6. A well-behaved companion may after a year's residence in an Agricultural Settlement be allowed by the Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes to attend only the evening roll-call instead of two roll-calls.

7. Females residing in the Agricultural Settlements with their husbands or guardians will remain exempted unless in the interest of discipline registration and restriction of any such female is found to be necessary.

8. For the purpose of clauses (2) and (3) for adults in rule 40 the daily wage of a tenant shall be assumed to be Rs. 2 and that of a companion Re. 1.

9. The Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes will be *ex-officio* Lambardar in the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony Settlements, and will nominate one or more Sarbarahs from among the Criminal Tribes Grantees who will perform the lambardari duties under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Settlement, and will receive full pachotra in lieu of the performance of these duties. In other agricultural settlements, lambardars will be selected from among the Criminal Tribes Grantees.

10. Rule 85 under the Criminal Tribes Act makes it illegal for any inmate of an _____ keep more cattle _____
Number of cattle with a tenant _____
Special Officer. No tenant shall accordingly keep more than 5 head of cattle, including young ones, without the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes. The member or members assisting the Superintendent in the works of lambardari may be allowed to keep a horse or mare each.

11. A shopkeeper approved by Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes or a co-operative supply society if established will be allowed to build shop and quarters on the site marked out for the purpose at their expense and shall pay Rs. 12 per annum as rent of the land.

12. In the case of the shopkeeper or Co-operative Supply Society renouncing business with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes owing to unavoidable circumstances

be or they can sell the *malba* to another person approved by the said officer, but if a shopkeeper ejected owing to gross misconduct or on conviction for an offence he shall not be entitled to any compensation.

13. The kamins approved by Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes and granted land in the settlement will build their houses on the sites marked for the purpose and shall pay Re. 1 per annum as rent, but if any kamin starts any profitable business such as flour mill, oil press, etc., in a separate quarter he shall pay rent at the rate fixed for a shop.

14. The kamins leaving the settlement owing to unavoidable circumstances with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes can sell the *malba* to another kamin approved by the said officer but if ejected for misconduct or conviction of an offence shall not be entitled to any compensation.

SECTION 5—SETTLEMENTS IN CHARGE OF SOCIETIES.

THE general instructions for Settlements will apply *mutatis mutandis* to settlements in charge of societies subject to the following remarks.—

1. The staff employed at these Settlements will be in the service of the society and will not be entitled to any pension from Government but for legal purposes, members of the staff shall be reckoned as public servants.

2. The authority for appointment, punishment and dismissal of members of the staff shall be the same as in the settlement under Government management, but the Superintendent of the Settlement shall be nominated by the society and approved by the Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes, while the rest of the staff can be appointed by the society itself subject in the case of other than menial servants, to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes.

3. Annual subsidy shall be determined by the Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes and paid in a lump sum to each society at the commencement of the financial year. It shall be based on the anticipated actual expenditure to be incurred during the year in accordance with the scales sanctioned by Government. The Societies shall after the close of the year render account of the expenditure actually incurred and refund into the local treasury unspent balance in hand if any.

4. No leave allowance can be claimed from Government, but the society can recommend an officer for privilege leave not exceeding a month in a year, subject to a maximum of one month, if the work can be carried on without the appointment of a substitute or if the appointment of a substitute does not cause the total expenditure to exceed the sanctioned amount of subsidy.

5. Members of the staff employed at settlements in charge of societies, will be granted actual travelling expenses within the following limits for journeys performed for Government work :—

	<i>Railway fare.</i>	<i>Other expenses</i>
(1) Menials ..	III Class	Not exceeding 4 annas per diem.
(2) Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Supervisors, Teachers, etc.	Intermediate Class	Not exceeding the following limits —

For officials getting —

Up to Rs 49, 10 annas per diem

From Rs 50 to Rs. 99, Rs. 1-4 0 per diem.

Rs 100 and above Rs. 3 per diem.

CHAPTER VI.—Instructions for grant of leave to registered members of Criminal Tribes.

SECTION 1.—INSTRUCTIONS RELATING TO GRANT OF LEAVE TO WANDERING TRIBES IN DISTRICTS.

No 771—799, dated Lahore, the 12th February 1917.

From—The Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes, Punjab,

To—All Superintendents of Police in the Punjab

SUBJECT :—*Instructions relating to grant of leave to registered Wandering Criminal Tribes.*

1. Now that the Wandering Criminal Tribes have been registered and restricted to the limits of the Police Station jurisdictions within which they were found on the 8th of January 1917 and are getting reconciled to the new situation, it is necessary to provide for their absence from that jurisdiction for sufficient cause, such as going to towns and centres of production to obtain raw material for the manufacture of saleable goods or making short trips during the day to sell the articles manufactured. I have under consideration a special set of instructions which would make the general rules under the Criminal Tribes Act relating to leave and passes suitable to the Wandering Criminal Tribes, but pending the issue of these instructions I have the honour to request you, in supersession of the last sentence of paragraph 31 of my printed instructions, dated the 2nd December 1915, to arrange for the grant of passes to members of the Wandering Criminal Tribes in accordance with rules 14—22 of the rules under the Criminal Tribes Act, subject to the following limitations :—

2. *Rule 14.*—Leave to go outside the limits of the Thana during the day may be granted by the Lambardar, but he must make a report to the Sub-Inspector within three days of the grant of such leave, informing him of the name of the member to whom he has granted leave and the purpose for which leave has been granted.

3. *Rule 15.*—The Sub-Inspectors are authorized to grant leave up to 7 days, but in respect of the Wandering Criminal Tribes they should be instructed not to grant leave for more than four days, and that too for sufficient reasons which should be reduced to writing and submitted to the Superintendent of Police for information. All leave exceeding four days must be granted by the Superintendent of Police. When leave is granted for more than one day rules 17, 18 and 19 must be strictly enforced.

- 4 It should be understood that passes ought to be granted most sparingly and in cases of real emergency. A few instances in which passes might be granted will illustrate the nature of the circumstances under which it will be allowable to grant passe for leave —

Leave passes to be issued sparingly and in emergent cases

- (1) Day passes by Lambhardar to enable Barrirs or Dhes to go outside the Thana limits to sell winnowing baskets and other reed manufactures
- (2) Day passes to enable Dhes or Barrirs to go to towns to purchase reeds
- (3) Day passes to Hens working on canals to go to head quarters to receive payment where the department cannot arrange to pay them on the spot
- (4) Passes up to four days for purposes enumerated above when the distance to be covered is larger than can be managed in one day
- (5) Standing passes for more than four days to work at well known places such as canals under construction or saltpetro refineries, immediately outside the limits of the thana to which a gang has been restricted

You are expected to use your discretion in other cases which might have to be dealt with

If the new form of passes has not been supplied in print, I have the honour to request that you will permit the use of manuscript passes in the prescribed form pending the issue of printed forms

SECTION 2 — INSTRUCTIONS FOR GRANT OF LEAVE TO INMATES OF A SETTLEMENT OR VILLAGE UNDER THE DIRECT CONTROL OF CRIMINAL TRIBES DEPARTMENT, ISSUED WITH REFERENCE TO RULES 14, 15, 16 AND 21 OF TRF RULES FRAMFD UNDER SECTION 20 OF THE CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT

- 1 Under the amended Rule 15, published with Punjab Government notification No 4576, dated 18th February 1926 an officer in charge of a settlement or village can grant leave to an inmate for seven days only at a time. In future all leave for a period exceeding seven days shall be granted from the central office

Extent and conditions of leave.

- 2 An officer in charge of a settlement or village shall not grant leave to any one inmate for more than seven days in a month

or more than 30 days in a Calendar year without express orders from central office.

3. No leave should be granted during the dark fortnights except to registered and restricted females. In exceptional circumstances the application of a male inmate may be forwarded to the central office for order, if he stands in urgent need of leave during the dark nights.

4. All leave for proceeding to a Native State or another province shall be granted from the central office, and all preliminary enquiries shall be made by central office

5. Before granting or recommending leave the officer in charge shall take the following precautions .--

(a) Verify the necessity of leave through the Police officer or the Superintendent of the Settlement concerned as the case may be.

(b) See that the financial condition of the applicant permits his incurring the expenses of the journey, etc. ; without detriment to the interests of the other dependents.

(c) See that the applicant is not likely to abuse the privilege while on leave.

6. In very exceptional circumstances of extreme urgency the officer in charge may grant leave to a reliable inmate up to 8 days without previous verification of its necessity, which must, however, be made afterwards. The record must show that the necessity was really urgent, and verification was made after granting the leave. This course should be adopted very rarely and in case of men of approved conduct only.

7. No application for leave should be forwarded to central office unless the conditions set forth in paragraph 5 above have been fulfilled. In all such cases the officer in charge must make a definite recommendation.

Mode of granting leave

8. No action shall be taken on a leave application sent by an inmate direct to central office. No inmate should appear at the central office in person to apply for leave. The officer in charge should submit recommendations for leave to central office twice a month, i.e., on 1st and 15th of each month in form No. 1 attached herewith. The original application or connected correspondence need not be forwarded. Separate form should be used in cases of leave for one month or over.

10. All recommendations for leave to go to a Native State or other provinces should be submitted in form II, on the 10th

of each month. Separate form being used for each Native State or province.

11. In special cases of an urgent nature recommendations may be made at any time in the form prescribed.

12. Application for extension of leave by an inmate of a settlement who has proceeded to a village in the police jurisdiction should be submitted to the Superintendent of Police of the District. If he is convinced of the necessity he shall grant leave and inform Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes for his formal sanction, but if he finds that the application for extension is not based on any real necessity he will direct the criminal tribes member to return to the settlement forthwith and failing his voluntary return he shall be sent under police escort under Section 25 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

In case of settlements the Superintendents may grant a reasonable extension in anticipation of Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes sanction in the case of illness which renders a criminal tribe member unfit for return journey reporting the action taken to the Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes for approval. The inmates of all settlements may be warned that submission of an application or telegram for leave to the Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes shall not save them from the consequences of overstay unless sanction is communicated before the expiry of leave.

13. No extension of leave shall ordinarily be granted to the persons proceeding to native states or other provinces. In case of illness such extension as is deemed necessary will be granted from central office if proof of illness is furnished through local police.

14. Passes for all leave below one month shall be issued and signed by the officer in charge of a settlement or village.

15. Passes for leave for one month or over shall be issued from the central office through the officer in charge to enable him to make an entry in the leave register, to fill in the dates in the passes, and to note No. and date of central office letter on leave pass folio. Fresh sanction shall be needed if the leave sanctioned from central office is not availed of within 7 days after the sanction is communicated to the applicant.

16. Joint leave passes to more than one person should be not issued except in cases of females and children accompanying a male member whose destination is the same.

17. Every officer in charge shall maintain an individual leave account in alphabetical order in a register Form III appended herewith for each

calendar year. All leave granted by himself or by the central office and all extensions sanctioned shall be noted in this register.

No leave record will be kept at the central office. It is, therefore, important that the leave register maintained by the officer in charge is kept complete and up to date.

One page should be assigned to each family.

18. When an inmate is transferred to another Settlement under Section 18 of the Criminal Tribes Act his leave account shall also be sent to the Superintendent of the other settlement along with copy of his register "A" for his guidance specially with reference to paragraph 2 above.

19. A male inmate of a settlement while on leave in another settlement or village shall not be left free, but his name shall be brought on the roll-call register and his attendance shall be marked along with others so long as he stays there and a report shall immediately be sent to the Superintendent of Settlement concerned if any one disappears without the knowledge or permission of the officer in charge of a Police Station village or Settlement before the expiry of his leave.

Treatment of persons on leave.

Form I.

Settlement

No.	Name and parentage.	Age	Tribes	Leave applied for	Leave already taken	Purpose of leave	Destination and route	Leave recom- mended	Remarks as to verifica- tion confined, and in- debtedness, etc

Dated _____
Officer-in-Charge
Settlement

Form II

Settlement

No.	Name and parentage	Age	Tribes	Leave applied for	Leave already taken	Purpose of leave	Native place or Province	Destination and route	Leave recom- mended	Remarks as to conduct, indebtedness and neces- sity, etc

Dated _____
Officer-in-Charge.
Settlement

Form III

Settlement 19

Leave Register for

No	Name parentage and tribe	Date of commencement	Date of return	No of days sanctioned	No of leave used	Purpose of leave	Sanctioning authority.

CHAPTER VII.—Treatment of Criminal Tribes prisoners on release from jail

1 All members of notified *wandering* criminal tribes who have been sent to jail for a term of one year's imprisonment or more for any offence under the Criminal Tribes Act or for any term for one of the offences specified in (a) or (b) of rule 28 of the rules under the Criminal Tribes Act should be sent to the Reformatory Settlement Amritsar, on release from jail

2 All members of notified criminal tribes *both wandering and settled* who have two or more convictions for any of the offences specified in (a) and (b) of rule 28 of the rules under the Criminal Tribes Act should be sent to the Reformatory Settlement, Amritsar, on release from jail on the expiry of the sentence awarded for the second or subsequent conviction

Note 1—Two convictions one for absence and the other for one of the offences specified in (a) and (b) of rule 28 of the rules under Criminal Tribes Act committed in the course of that absence shall count as one conviction only for the purpose of instruction 2

Note 2—These instructions do not apply to members of settled tribes released from the Shahpur Jail or tubercular prisoners. Such members should be sent direct to their homes and not to the Reformatory, and the Superintendent of Police of their district should be informed of their release. Members of criminal tribes who have no settled homes and who are liable under instructions 1 and 2 to be sent to the Reformatory should on release from the Shahpur Jail be sent to the Reformatory

Note 3—Members of criminal tribes on release from the Borstal Institute should not be sent to the Amritsar Reformatory though eligible under rule 2 if they have *settled* homes and are not wanderers, and if the Superintendent of the Borstal Institute has formed a good opinion of them while inmates of the Institute and thinks that they are likely to lead an honest life if allowed to return to their homes, if the Superintendent of the Institute thinks it advisable that any member of a criminal tribe should be sent to the Reformatory on release from the Institute he should forward a report on the prisoner's case to the Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes one month before his release

8. All prisoners belonging to the criminal tribes who are not liable to transfer to the Amritsar Reformatory under instructions 1 and 2 above are transferred before release to the jail of the district to which they are restricted or to the jail nearest to their homes. Before release the Superintendent of the Jail should obtain for them from the Superintendent of Police of their district a pass under rule 15 to the place of their restriction valid for a number of days just sufficient for the journey and specifying the route by which they should travel. This pass should be delivered by them on their arrival at their place of restriction to the Station House Officer of the Police Station within the jurisdiction of which the place is situated or to the Superintendent of the Settlement if their place of restriction is a settlement and they should be informed before release that the pass should be so delivered by them. The cases of any prisoners who belong to notified criminal tribes and who are not registered or restricted or who have been exempted under the Criminal Tribes Act but are undergoing sentence for one of the offences specified in (a) or (b) of rule 28 or of any prisoners who wish to be restricted to a Criminal Tribes Settlement or to a village or police station different to the village or police station to which they were restricted before their last conviction, should be reported to the Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes two months before their release by the Superintendent of the Jail in which they are serving their sentence.

4. History Tickets, Descriptive Rolls of prisoners who are to be conveyed to the Criminal Tribes Reformatory Settlement at Amritsar after release should, in every case, be sent to the Superintendent of that settlement with the prisoner.

CHAPTER VIII —*Account Rules for the Criminal Tribes Department, Punjab.

- 1 All money received in the Central and Settlement offices should be immediately and without any reservation brought to account in the cash book to be kept up in form 1
Income.
- 2 All receipt books in form 2 should contain 200 receipts with a consecutive book and receipt number printed on each receipt and counterfoil
Receipt Books.
- 3 The cash book should be closed daily and signed by the officer in charge. Details of the balance should be given in red ink at the close of each day's transactions thus —
Cash Book.
Payable into treasury, Rs
Available for expenditure, Rs
- 4 The Central Office Cash Book should be laid before the Deputy Commissioner of Criminal Tribes at the end of each month for review and signature
- 5 Money received for credit to Government should be remitted to the treasury as frequently as possible. The ordinary Treasury Chalan form will be used for such remittances. The treasury receipt will be submitted by the Superintendents of Settlements to the central office along with the monthly statement in form 3
Credit of income to Treasury
- 6 Each Superintendent in charge of a Settlement should submit to the Deputy Commissioner on the last day of each month a statement in form 3, showing details of money realised in cash and by adjustment and credited into the treasury. The statements with receipts after review should be filed in the central office by Settlements
Money received in settlements
- 7 Details of bills submitted to the Accountant General for pre audit by the central office and cheques received should be kept up in form 4
Pre-audit of Bills
- 8 In the case of transfer of charges and yearly on the 1st April each Superintendent holding a permanent advance should submit an acknowledgment to the Deputy Commissioner of the amount due from him and accountable for him
Permanent advance

*These rules were published in Punjab Government Notification No. 28931 P.G., dated 3rd December 1924

9. The contingent register on form 14 of the Civil Account Code, Volume I, should be kept up in the Central and Settlement offices in two volumes.

Contingent Register.

- (1) For ordinary office contingencies.
- (2) For supplies and services.

10. After an order authorising a Superintendent to incur any expenditure is passed, the Accountant should fill up a sanction order with its counterfoil in form 5. Stamp the order with a seal as follows :—

Sanction orders.

<p style="text-align: center;">Sanction communicated in order No. _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">dated _____</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">Superintendent.</p>

and lay the sanction order before the Office Superintendent for signature. When the expenditure authorised is recouped the requisite column of the counterfoil of form 5 should be filled in.

11. Sanction orders in form 5 should be bound in books of 100 forms, each should bear printed book and serial numbers.

12. The following two sub-heads should be opened in the contingent register for the charges drawn under the head "Indigent grants" in addition to any other sub-heads the Deputy Commissioner may deem necessary :—

Indigent grants

- (1) Free grant.
- (2) Recoverable advances.

13. *Free diet*.—A register showing names of inmates getting free diet in a settlement should be kept in form 6.

14. *Recoverable advances*.—Amount and particulars of advances recoverable should be posted in the personal ledger register to be kept up in form 7.

Each Ledger account should be closed and balanced at the end of each month.

15. On transfer of an inmate to another settlement a note should be made in the last column of form 7 and the balances due from the inmate advised to the Superintendent of the settlement to which the inmate has been transferred.

16. To enable the Deputy Commissioner to exercise a check over these transactions a statement showing the amount advanced, recoveries made and balances due should be submitted in form 8 to the Central Office monthly for Reformatory settlements, quarterly for Industrial settlements and half-yearly for Agricultural settlements.

17. These statements should be checked in the Central Office and then extracted in a register to be maintained in form 9.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

18. The accounts of Public Works will be maintained in the prescribed forms used in Divisional Offices of the Public Works Department as required by Article 652 of the Audit Code.

19. In a hospital established in a settlement the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge should keep the registers detailed in the margin on the forms maintained in Government hospitals and dispensaries.

Hospital accounts.

- 1 Out-door tickets
- 2 " patients register.
- 3 Indoor " "
- 4 Bed head tickets
- 5 Diet register
- 6 Stock book of moveable property
- 7 Stock book of movable instruments
8. Stock book of medicines
- 9 Bill book.
- 10 Acquittance Roll
- 11 Cash book.

20. Grants-in-aid should be drawn and paid to the societies concerned in such instalments as may be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner. Care should be taken to see that grants-in-aid are properly spent on the objects for which given.

MISCELLANEOUS DEMANDS.

21. For demand such as rents of land and buildings, recovery of advances, etc., a demand and collection register should be kept up in form No. 18, in columns 1 to 7 of which the demands shall be posted as they occur.

Note.—This register is to be kept up in the Settlement offices for demands of the settlements concerned and in the Central office for the whole Department.

*The words 'forms 1' and 11 and other' were substituted by the word 'the' occurring after the words 'maintained',—vide Punjab Government No. 6016-F. G., dated 17th March 1925

22. The account of office furniture of the Central and settlement offices should be kept up in form 14. The register will remain current for 5 years.

23. The account of buildings of the Department should be kept in form 15 and that of agricultural lands in form 16.

24. The account of machines, tools and plant used in the factory should be kept on form 17.

Note—When articles or property are sold the number and date of the receipt (form 3) for the sale price should be quoted in the remarks column of forms 15 16 and 17, as the case may be

MANUFACTORY ACCOUNTS

25. All articles of raw material purchased for the manufactory department should, as soon as received, be entered in the register to be kept up in form 18

26. For raw material required an indent should be prepared and presented to the store-keeper who will enter the issue in his stock book of raw material (form 18) and take a receipt for the materials from the officer making the indent

Every article manufactured should be made over to store-keeper who will enter it in his stock register of manufactured articles (form 19). The disposal of articles will be noted in the appropriate columns of this form. Orders regarding the disposal of articles should be carefully filed in a guard file

The price of articles which are brought on to the stock book (columns 5 and 6, form 19) should be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner of Criminal Tribes with due regard to the cost involved on the manufacture, after taking into consideration the cost of labour, materials and supervision charges

No alteration should be made in the price of an article except with the written permission of the Deputy Commissioner of Criminal Tribes.

27. The balance, if any, of unused material should be returned to the store keeper and a receipt obtained from him.

28. The raw material and manufactured articles stock should be verified half-yearly, on the 1st April and 1st October by the Settlement Officer and the results of such stock-taking should be recorded on the registers of raw materials and manufactured articles

29. A muster roll in form 12 should be maintained for all persons employed in the manufactory.

30. All books and registers of accounts prescribed in these rules should be printed and pagged before being brought into use.

C. T. D.

Register No. 2

Cash Book of

Settlement

General.

Form C. T. 1.

RECEIPTS

Date	Nature of Receipts	From whom	Amount	REMARKS AND NO OF RECEIPT ISSUED
			R. A. P.	

DISBURSEMENTS

Date	Nature of Disbursement	To whom paid	Amount	REMARKS AND NO OF RECEIPT RECEIVED
			L. A. P.	

Form C T. 2.

CRIMINAL TRIBE'S DETAIL SHEET

Book No. _____ Serial No. _____ Dated _____ 1922 the sum of _____

Received from _____

By _____

in account of _____

Rs. _____ Superintendent of _____

Form C. T. 2.

CRIMINAL TRIBE'S DEPARTMENT

Book No. _____ Serial No. _____ Dated _____ 1922 the sum of _____

Received from _____

By _____

in account of _____

Rs. _____ Superintendent of _____

Statement showing receipts and payments during the month of _____ 19__

Particulars	Sales or receipts of transactions recorded in the day book	Item paid	Item of bank	It covers of advances	By cash	Other item	Total	REMARKS
	Rs. A P	Rs. A P	Rs. A P	Rs. A P	Rs. A P	Rs. A P	Rs. A P	
Total up to the end of last month								Cash in hand on
For the month of _____								Cash received during the month
Cash _____								Remitted to Treasury
Adjustments _____								Balance in hand on
Total								
Total up to the end of _____ 19__								

Date _____

Settled at _____

Superintendent

Form C T 4.

Register showing details of bills submitted for pre audit

Date on which submitted for pre-audit	Particulars of the bill	Amount	No of tokens received from the Accountant General's Office	Amount passed by the Accountant General	No and date of cheques issued by the Accountant General Punjab	Signature of receiving officer	Date on which cashed	REMARKS
		Rs. A P		Rs. A P				

Form C. T. 5.
CRIMINAL TRINPS DEPARTMENT

Form C. T. 5.

To The Superintendent _____ Settlement.

Reference your No _____, dated _____

Sanction is accorded to incur expenditure on the _____

on account of _____

Charged to _____
 and bill for _____
 Deputy Commissioner
 for Criminal Traffic, Punjab
Form C. T. 6

Form C T 50
CRIMINAL JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Form C T 50

To _____
The Superintendent, _____
_____ Settlement
Reference your No. _____, dated _____
Sanction is accorded to incur expenditure of Rs. _____
on account of _____

Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Justice Portfolio

_____ , barged its _____
_____ in contingent bill for _____
_____ to supply and service.

Requester showing the names of the innier to whom free diet was issued during the month of

[illegible]

Form C. T. 3

Statement showing receipts by the settler and during the month of 19__.

Particulars	Sales proceeds of manufactured articles	Income from land	Income from hold	Recovery of advances	Income	Other items	Total	REMARKS
Total up to the end of last month	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P.	Cash in hand on
For the month of								Cash received during the month
Cash								Remitted to Treasury
Adjustments								Balance in hand on
Total								
Total up to the end of 19__								

Settler's name

Date

Superintendent

Form C T. 4.

Register showing details of bills submitted for pre audit

Date on which submitted for pre audit	Particulars of the bill	Amount	No of tokens received from the Accountant General's Office	Amount passed by the Accountant General	No. and date of cheque issued by the Accountant General, Punjab	Signature of receiving officer	Date on which cashed	REMARKS
		Rs. A P.		Rs. A P.				

Form C. T. 5.
CRIMINAL TRIBES DEPARTMENT

To _____
The Superintendent _____
Reference you to _____, dated _____
action is accorded, for expenditure of the _____
an account of _____

Charged to _____ Deputy Commissioner
for Criminal Tribes, Punjab

Form C.T. 6
13.

Request showing the names of the inmates to whom free diet was issued during the month of

[illegible]

Form C T 7.

CRIMINAL TRIBES DEPARTMENT

Personal Ledger Account of recoverable necessity grants in Settlement

Name of inmate

Name of Inmate _____											
Date.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Opening balance	Particulars of amounts advanced	Amount	Total of columns 2 and 4	Date of recovery	No of receipt	Amount recovered	Amount written off	Closing balance	Authority for write off and initials of officer in charge
Rs	A	S	Rs	A	P			Rs	A	S	

Form C T 8.

Statement showing details of advances in the quarter of 19 .
Settled during the half-year

Opening balance	Amount advanced during the quarter or half year		Amount due from persons transferred from other settlements		Total	Amount realized during the quarter or half year		Amount due from persons transferred to other settlements		WATERS OFF		Trial of columns 6 and 8	Closing balance at the end of the quarter or half year	REMARKS
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.		Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	No. and date of receipt	Amount			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	Names of settlements with amounts transferred from or to as shown in columns 3 and 6 should be noted in the remarks column

Settlement

Date

Superintendent.

Names of settlements with amounts transferred from or to as shown in columns 3 and 6 should be noted in the remarks column

Form C T 12.

SEATTLE MEN

NAME OF MEN EMPLOYED ON	(NAME OF WORK)	DURING THE MONTH OF	19
...

[illegible]

I certify that all the employees shown in the above statement were actually employed and that their wages entered in this master roll were paid in my presence

Dated _____
Signature of Superintendent

Form C T. 13

CRIMINAL TRIBES DEPARTMENT

DEMAND AND COLLECTION REGISTERS OF

Form C T. 13

[illegible]

Form C. T 16.

CRIMINAL TRIBES DEPARTMENT

REGISTER OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (AGRICULTURAL LAND) RELATING TO

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Serial No	Name of Criminal Trustee or temporary trustee	Address and situation of the same	Purpose for which used.	Authority under which held	Rent charged if any and distinguished in land revenue and water tax	Part of use if any	Date of the collection of fine	Attestation of Deputy Commissioner of Criminal Tribes.

REGISTER OF TOWNS AND PLANTS IN

SRITI MINI.

Form C T 17

[illegible]

Form C T. 18

STOCK REGISTER OF RAW MATERIALS

SETTLEMENT.

Date of receipt	Supplier's name and address	Serial No of invoice	Name of article	Quantity received	Value	Issues			Purpose for which issue is made	Signature of receiving officer.	Remarks
						Quantity	Value	Balance			
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					Rs		Rs				

Form C T. 19.

STOCK REGISTER OF MANUFACTURED ARTICLES

SETTLEMENT.

Date	Balance	Received from Manufacturer	Total	Price of balance	Price of item	Total	Rate per article	Date of issue	Quantity issued	Sale price	Balance	Rate at which issued	Price of balance	No. and date of cash receipt or work bill.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Rs	Rs	Rs				Rs			Rs		

CHAPTER IX — Departmental Circulars containing important instructions

SECTION I — WANDERING TRIBES

(1)

No 418—445 dated Lahore the 8th January 1917

From—The Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes Punjab,

To—All Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab

SUBJECT — *Control over and transfer of registered wandering tribes*

THE registration of the wandering criminal tribes having been commenced to day, I have the honour to invite your attention to paragraph 32 of the printed instructions circulated with my circular letter No 55, dated the 11th ultimo, with a view to instructions being issued to all Lambardars and Zaildars regarding the duties which devolve upon them under the Criminal Tribes Act in respect of the surveillance of members of the wandering criminal tribes. I enclose herewith copies of the translation of Appendix II to the printed instructions above referred to, which states the law relating to the subject, and request that you will kindly circulate them, through Tahsildars, to all Zaildars and Lambardars and impress upon them the necessity of a strict enforcement of the law.

2 The registration and restriction of the wandering criminal tribes is designed to prevent the members of such tribes from committing thefts and burglaries or counterfeiting coin in the more or less unrestricted manner in which they have done so in the past, but the effectiveness of the measure adopted by Government will depend upon the surveillance exercised by Zaildars and Lambardars over the gangs and their active co-operation in bringing breaches of the law or of the rules promptly to the notice of the police.

3 The assistance of Zaildars and Lambardars is also needed in another direction. The gangs ordinarily live by begging and by manual labour or, at all events, profess to do so. It is necessary to encourage them to settle down within the limits of the police station jurisdiction to which their movements have been restricted. From paragraph 62 of the report written by the Criminal Tribes Committee in 1914 you will see that the members of the few gangs restricted to each police station jurisdiction are expected to be able to find honest means of livelihood within the area in which they are at liberty to move about. Zaildars and Lambardars can obviously help very considerably in the reformation of the gangs located within their respective beats by persuading zamindars to employ the members thereof as agricultural labourers or on other kinds of labour.

Zaildars and Lambardars to persuade zamindars to employ members of criminal tribes

4. Where the number of gangs which happen to be within the jurisdiction of a single Police Station on the 8th of January 1917 is too large to find sufficient opening for work within that area, you may send up proposals for their transfer to some other Police Station jurisdiction within your own district where you think it will be easier for them to obtain a living by honest work, but if all Police Station jurisdictions within your district are full of such gangs, you should apply for the transfer of some of the gangs to another district. Superintendents of

Transfer of wandering gangs to another area of restriction.

Police should be asked to submit such proposals in the annexed form, of which printed copies are being supplied separately. More copies can be indented for if necessary. If you agree to the proposals of the Superintendent of Police you should sign the form in the appropriate place and send it to me direct. I will then obtain the orders of Government regarding the transfer of the gang in question.

5. The Superintendents of Police should also report to you the names of any individual members of the various gangs who are particularly troublesome and who try to prevent the gangs from settling down to honest pursuits. You can report such names to me in the prescribed form to enable me to arrange, if possible, to have these men transferred to Settlements where they will be under sufficient supervision.

Removal of troublesome individuals to settlements.

Form for transfer of gangs or members of the *Wandering Criminal Tribes from one place to another.* Settled

Name of person to be transferred.	No. or designation of gang to which he belongs.	Tribe.	Village or Police Station jurisdiction to which restricted.	No. and date of notification under which restricted.	Reasons for transfer.*	TRANSFER PROPOSED TO			
						Other village or Police Station in the district.	Another district.	Settlement.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

No. _____ Dated _____ Signature _____
 Countersigned _____ Superintendent of Police, _____ District.
 No. _____ Dated _____ District Magistrate _____ District.

*To be continued on the reverse, if necessary.

(2)

No 619—640, dated Lahore, the 27th January 1917

From—The Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes, Punjab,

To—All Superintendents of Police in the Punjab

SUBJECT :—*Roll-call of registered wandering tribes.*

I FIND that some gangs of the Wandering Criminal Tribes are encamping at places which are distant from the villages where the Lamhardars who have to hold their roll-call reside. Inconvenience is thereby caused both to the Lamhardars and to the members of the gang. I have the honour to request that you will kindly ask the Sub-Inspectors to arrange that all registered gangs should encamp close to villages so that they may be within easy reach of the Lamhardars.

SECTION 2.—CRIMINAL TRIBES BOYS UNDER 12 AND 18 YEARS OF AGE.

(3,

No. 8 813—840, dated Lahore, the 10th May 1917

From—The Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes, Punjab

To—All Superintendents of Police in the Punjab

SUBJECT :—*Maintenance of a register for criminal tribes boys.*

With a view to maintain a complete record of all boys under 12 and 18 years of age belonging to the criminal tribes, I have the honour to request that an informal register may be opened in the following form at each Police Station where any members of the criminal tribes, whether settled or wandering, have been registered. In order to keep it up to date, all male births amongst the criminal tribes should be entered in this register and similarly all deaths among the boys should be noted in the remarks column :—

Name	Father's name	Tribe	Name of head man of gang or tribe	AREA TO WHICH THE GANG OR TRIBE IS RESTRICTED		REMARKS
				Village	Police Station	

I would further request that all deaths among the male adults should continue to be noted in register A.

(4)

No. 11439, dated Lahore, the 3rd-8th October 1924.

From—The Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes, Punjab,

To—The Superintendent of Police, Gurdaspur.

SUBJECT:—*Exemption of criminal tribes boys under Rule 4 (b) of the rules framed under Section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act.*

With reference to your letter No. 6856, dated 19th June 1924,

Elucidation of exemptions under Rules 4 (b) and 24

Form of a pass granted under Rule 4 (b).

I have the honour to inform you that passes under Rule 24 are meant for exemption from restrictions imposed under Section 10 or 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act whereas the privilege allowed in Rule 4 (b) is intended for exemption from registration of persons who have never been restricted so far. In case of exemptions from registration of criminal tribes boys the District Magistrate can issue a pass in the enclosed form under the proviso to Section 5 of Criminal Tribes Act.

2. I may add that provisions of Rule 4 (b) cannot be extended to the sons of exempted persons who died before their re-registration in 1917,—vide Circular No. 887-64, dated 14th February 1917.

Provisions of Rule 4 (b) not to be extended to the sons of exempted persons who died before their re-registration in 1917

CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION.
(Section 5 of Act VI of 1924.)

Name and parentage.	Tribe	Age	Residence, i. e. village, police station and district	Descriptive marks	Thumb impression.

Dated _____

District Magistrate.

(5)

No. 42-234-263, dated Lahore, the 7th January 1920.

From—The Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes, Punjab,

To—All Superintendents of Police in the Punjab.

SUBJECT:—Classification of registered members of the Criminal Tribes.

I HAVE the honour to invite your attention to the instructions for classification of registered members of criminal tribes forming an enclosure to my predecessor's circular endorsement No. 2-195-227, dated the 11th April 1917, and to observe that although classification lists have been prepared in almost all the districts of the Province, yet the real object has not so far been achieved partly because at some places the instructions have not been fully understood and partly because the district officers have not had time to go into the list more carefully. Although the cancellation of the exemption under the old Act necessitated the registration of all the adult male members of a notified criminal tribe, but classification aims at the treatment of individuals in proportion to the degree of their criminality. This object cannot be achieved by mere classification but by making it a basis for future action which has so far been taken but in very rare cases.

As has already been pointed out in the instructions above referred to an ideal classification would be that based on the personal knowledge of the district officer, but as that is almost impossible therefore in order to ensure justice being done it is absolutely necessary to sift and scrutinize all recommendations for classification made by local police officers and village officials keeping in view the interests of 'crimes' as fellow human beings as well as those of the society at large in whose interest restrictions are imposed on them. I have therefore to request that with the data before you and after such further enquiry on the spot and inspection of the criminal tribes members as appears to you to be necessary the classification lists may be completely and finally overhauled with a view to eliminate —

(1) (Class A)—the incorrigibles who have sooner or later to be transferred
Incorrigibles among the notified criminal tribes. may know the
 have to be accommodated and also
 of starting suitable self-supporting industries to enable them to earn an honest livelihood;

(2) (Class B)—the criminally inclined men who have no fixed and remunerative occupation at home and
Criminally inclined people with no fixed abode. are physically fit to work in an industrial

Settlement, so that I may be prepared to take advantage of the industrial development which is ahead ;

(3) (Class D-2)—the criminally inclined men who have got fixed and remunerative occupation at home or who are not physically fit for an industrial settlement, but owing to their antecedents or reputation have to be kept at their homes under full restrictions ,

Criminally inclined people who have fixed and remunerative occupation at home

(4) (Class D 3)—comparatively well behaved but not completely reformed men who have got fixed and remunerative occupation at home and whose antecedents and present behaviour justifies lenient treatment and who ought to be notified under section 10 of Criminal Tribes Act

Those who deserve to be notified under section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act

(5) (Class C)—well behaved men neither too old nor too young who have not been convicted of any offence within the last ten years, who have gained some experience of agricultural work, who have no land of their own and whose past and present behaviour justifies their being rewarded with a grant of land, and ,

Those who are fit for grant of land

(6) (Class D 1)—completely reformed men who are earning their livelihood by honest means and are eligible for exemption under rule 24

Those who are fit for exemption under rule 24

After these lists are completed and checked by you a copy should be submitted to me through the District Magistrate not later than 1st March 1920.

Disposal of the lists when completed.

After the lists have been approved by me after such further checking as appears to be necessary action will be taken as below —

- (1) A, B and C class men will be entered in a consolidated register to be maintained in my office and will be dealt with gradually
- (2) D 3 men shall be notified under section 10 (1) (a) of the Criminal Tribes Act
- (3) District Magistrates will be requested to take immediate action to exempt the D 1 men so as to relieve the really innocent men of the unnecessary hardship which the present restrictions entail on them which will also relieve the District Police of the extra work which their present surveillance necessitates

As just and impartial working of the Criminal Tribes Act considerably depends on the revision of these lists therefore I would request you to interest yourself personally in them so that justice may be done to all and the subordinate officials may not be able to take any undue advantage

Statement showing result of enquiries for classification

Police Station	Serial No	Tribes	Name and percentage with serial No of relations for reference	Age	No of dependents	Convicted or not in the past 15 years with date	CHARACTER ACCORDING TO		Occupation Landowner, tenant, carpenter, labourer, etc., giving area of land held to either with aver age earnings	Brief note showing the result of Magisterial enquiry giving reasons for exceptional treatment under Rule 25 if recommended.	Remarks by the District Magistrate.	Remarks by the Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes, Punjab Lahore.
							Civil Inspector	Village officer				

SECTION 3.—TREATMENT OF REGISTERED MEMBERS OF CRIMINAL TRIBES

(6)

No 71 11571—11600, dated Lahore, the 9th July 1921

From—The Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes Punjab,

To—All Superintendents of Police in the Punjab

SUBJECT :—*Transfer of Criminal Tribes to Settlement.*

In continuation of my circular letter No. 50-10988—11016, dated 1st of September 1920, I have the honour to inform you that Punjab Government has now decided that the admission of the individual members of the settled notified criminal tribes to the Amritsar Reformatory as well as to the other industrial settlements shall in future be practically limited to such habituals who have two or more convictions for any of the following offences :—

- (a) Section 109 or 110 of Criminal Procedure Code
- (b) For any of the non-bailable offences described in Chapters XII and XVII of Indian Penal Code, or
- (c) For an offence under the Criminal Tribes Act.

and in whose cases not more than five years have yet elapsed since the expiry of the sentence passed on the last conviction

2. This general principle can, however, be departed from in special cases where the District Magistrate is convinced, after an enquiry conducted by himself or by an officer nominated by him, that the stay-at-home of an individual criminal tribes member is proving or is likely to prove a nuisance and danger to the neighbourhood to which he belongs

3. In all cases before proposing the transfer of an individual he should be examined by an officer nominated by the District Magistrate and an opportunity should be given to him to prove his innocence or ineligibility for transfer to a settlement

4. The notified wandering criminal tribes shall continue to be dealt with by gangs, but in cases where since the original notification under section 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act some gangs or members of gangs have built themselves houses in a village, have permanently settled and have adopted some fixed means of livelihood, proposals should be submitted for changing the area of restriction from that of a Police Station to that of a village so that for the purpose of transfer to a settlement they may be treated as settled people and dealt with accordingly.

5. Owing to the change of standard previously adopted for the transfer of criminal tribesmen to a settlement as laid down in my circular No. 42-234/263, dated 7th January 1920, the classification lists shall have now to be over-hauled so as to classify as A and B only those persons who answer the description given in paragraph 1. The rest shall be classed as D 2 or D-1 according to their behaviour and antecedents. Classes A and B shall now be practically the same, but to ensure the treatment of these persons in proportion to the degree of their criminality the more desperate and dangerous characters among them shall still be classed as A and the rest shall be classed as B.

(7)

No 115-4934-4861 dated Lahore the 23rd March 1922.

From—The Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes Punjab

To—All District Magistrates in the Punjab

SUBJECT :—*Awarding punishments to criminal tribes
challaned for offences*

I HAVE the honour to suggest that in order to obviate either undue clemency or undue severity in the sentences inflicted by Magistrates on members of criminal tribes found guilty of breach of rules under the Criminal Tribes Act, the following instructions might if you see no objection be issued to subordinate Magistrates in your district for their guidance :—

In each case of prosecution for breach of rules under the Criminal Tribes Act, the following points should be inquired into —

Criterion for awarding
sentences to members of
criminal tribes.

- (i) Whether the accused has been previously convicted for (a) any of the non bailable offence described in Chapter XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code, (b) an offence under Section 109 or 110 Criminal Procedure Code, (c) an offence under the Criminal Tribes Act
- (ii) Whether the community of the accused have a bad reputation.
- (iii) Whether the members of his community in accused's own village have a bad reputation.

Any of these facts if established might justify a more severe sentence on the other hand a lenient sentence would be justified :—

- (i) if the police had no special complaint to make against the accused, his community or the members of it in his village,
- (ii) if the accused could show that he was unavoidably detained or even that he had been honestly employed during his absence.

SECTION 4.—PROCEDURE FOR NOTIFYING AND RESTRICTING IN NEW TRIBES AND GANGS.

(8)

*The Inspector-General of Police invites the attention of all police officers to the wording of section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act which gives to the local Government power to declare any tribe, gang or class of persons addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences to be a criminal tribe for the purpose of that Act. The wording of section 3 of the Act is not altogether new, for the old Act 27 of 1871 was also applicable to gangs and classes of persons addicted to non-bailable offences, but long custom in the Punjab seems to have reserved the Act for use against "Tribes" alone.

Recently there appeared in the Gazette of another province some notifications declaring certain "gangs" and "classes" of persons to be criminal tribes under the provision of Act 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act and on these precedents the use of the Criminal Tribes Act in the more extended sense in the Punjab has been under consideration. On careful examination by the Legal Remembrancer, it has been found that while the notification cited put the Criminal Tribes Act to a use to which it has not been hitherto applied in the Punjab it cannot be held that they go beyond what the Act contemplated. The "Criminal Tribe" of the Act is not the same as understood in the common parlance. It is to some extent an artificial body created by the Act. It is a "Tribe," "Gang" or "Class" of persons declared to be a criminal tribe by notification under Section 3. The criminal tribe need not include all the members of a tribe, gang or class (*vide* section 2 (3)) but may be formed of some only of such members. The bodies of persons who may be formed into criminal tribes must possess some defining characteristics. They must be members of a tribe where birth is the common characteristic, or they must be members of gang, where the common bond is association or they must be a class possessing some common attributes.

The term class is very wide and it gives the Act a very wide scope.

(9)

Before a body of persons can be declared to be a criminal tribe there is the further condition that the local Government must be satisfied that they are addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences. It appears that Criminal Tribes Act can be more extensively used than in past to suppress ever organized gangs and classes of persons addicted to the systematic commission

*Nos. 8 and 9 was issued in Inspector-General of Police, Punjab's Memo. No. A-870-5-28-11, dated the 11th May 1914.

of non bailable offences, who can be shown to be associated and handed together, or to have common attributes and the Inspector-General invites the attention of all Deputy Inspectors General and Superintendents of Police to bear this interpretation of law in mind. Each proposal for the Act to be applied to a gang or class of persons will have to be dealt with on its merits and great care should be exercised to see that the provision of law in respect to points cited above are fully proved.

(10)

*Whenever a Superintendent of Police of a district has reasons to believe that a tribe, gang or class of persons is addicted to the systematic commission of non bailable offences he will after due inquiry cause two statements in the annexed form to be prepared as below —

Statement No I containing all evidence of individual criminality ostensible means of livelihood and consanguinity

Statement No II containing evidence of criminality in association

Statement No I will show the names and relationships of the various members of the tribe, gang or class which it is proposed to declare as a criminal tribe and would give detailed particulars of the individual crimes in which each person has been convicted or suspected. It will also furnish particulars required under clauses (vi) and (vii) of sub section (2) of Section 11 of Act VI of 1924 which have to be taken into consideration by the local Government before a declaration is issued under clauses (a) or (b) of Sub section 1 of the said section.

Statement No II would be a record of cases in which two or more members of the tribe, gang or class have been proved or suspected to be working in criminal association.

These statements will be accompanied by a memoranda in which among other points which the Superintendent of Police may deem necessary to include the following important points will be discussed elaborately —

- (1) Brief history past and present, showing that the members of the tribe, gang or class are addicted to the systematic commission of non bailable offences.
- (2) Association in crime, how established.
- (3) The lines of crime adopted by them and their *modus operandi* so far as it can be ascertained.
- (4) Adequacy or otherwise of the ostensible means of livelihood.

*Addition of No. 10 was approved of by the Inspector-General of Prisons and District No. 135, 123, 26, dated the 14th January 1927.

- (5) The necessity of transferring all or any members of the gang to a criminal tribe settlement.
- (6) Other measures which the Superintendent of Police proposes to adopt for checking their criminal activities.

The memoranda will form the most important part of every such proposal, the success or failure of which will depend on the care and thoroughness with which the material available in the police station has been collected assembled and finally presented to Government.

The record so prepared will be submitted by the Superintendent of Police to Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, through the District Magistrate of the District, Deputy Inspector-General of Police of the Range and Commissioner of the Division. If Inspector-General of Police is satisfied that a sufficiently strong case has been made out for a notification under Section 3 of Act VI of 1924 he will forward the case to Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes, Punjab, for necessary action.

*FORM No. II.

Statement showing the number of cases in which two or more members of gang or tribe of
Tahsil District, were suspected or convicted jointly
Village

Serial No of case	If case registered, particulars of registration (i.e. Police Station, offence date)	MEMBERS OF GANG TRIBES OR CLASS			If case not registered particulars how and where recorded	Members of gang tribe or class implicated or suspected	REMARKS
		Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Suspected			

*Approved by the Inspector General of Police, Punjab, in his letter No 250—42837, dated 21st January 1927

SECTION 5.—METHOD OF REGISTRATION AND ROLL-CALL.

(11)

No 5-516—572, dated Lahore, the 3rd-17th May 1917.

From—The Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes, Punjab,

To—All Deputy Commissioners and Superintendents of Police in the Punjab.

SUBJECT :—*Maintenance of separate registers of the wandering and settled criminal tribes.*

CERTAIN difficulties about the numbering of the registered criminal tribes having been brought to my notice, I have the honour to issue the following instructions in supersession of all previous orders on the subject.

2. The registers for the settled tribes are to be separated from those for the wandering criminal tribes.

3. The registers for the wandering criminal tribes have been prepared by Thanas, the tribes registered at each Thana having been entered one after the other and, under previous instructions, these registers have been put together at the headquarters of the district and given a running serial number. This arrangement will be maintained except in so far that loose sheets should be inserted at the end of entries relating to each Thana to provide for fresh names being brought on to the register. At the beginning of the register an index should be placed showing at which pages the entries relating to the members of each tribe residing in each Thana are to be found. The form of this index should be, as follows :—

Column (1) Serial No. ; (2) Name of tribe; (3) Thana in which entries to be found ; (4) Pages.

4. As regards the settled tribes it appears advisable to maintain the register in each district by tribes. Under each tribe entries should be made by Thanas and at the end of each Thana enough space should be left for future entries. Each tribal register should have a running serial number for the district and, when fresh entries are to be made at the end of those relating to any Police Station these entries should continue the serial number according to the date of registration irrespective of the order in which the Thanas are arranged in the register. The Police Station copy of the similar registers will show its own serial number in a similar manner as the denominator with the district serial number of the tribe as the numerator. An index should be prepared for the District Register showing at which pages of which book entries relating to each tribe and each Thana are to be found. The Thana Registers will be subdivided by villages and will similarly have an index showing the serial number of the Thana, name of person, tribe, village and district serial number.

(12)

No 562—589 dated Lahore, the 24th January 1917

From—The Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes, Punjab,

To—All Superintendents of Police in the Punjab

SUBJECT —*Method of taking roll call of registered members of criminal tribes*

I NOTICE that in marking attendance in the roll-call register (Form G) various devices have been used by the Lambardars. Some of them have gone to the length of affixing the thumb marks of registered members every day. It therefore appears advisable to adopt a uniform system, and consequently I have the

honour to request that you will kindly issue early instructions to all the Sub Inspectors in your district asking them to have the presence or absence of the members of the Wandering Criminal Tribes marked in the roll-call registers by the following signs —

- | | | | |
|---|---|----|---|
| 1 | Presence of morning and evening | .. | + |
| 2 | Presence at roll call but absence in the morning or evening or vice versa | | o |
| 3 | Total absence | | : |

SECTION 6 —DUTIES OF THE POLICE STAFF INCHARGE OF CRIMINAL TRIBES WORK IN DISTRICTS AND OF THE DIVISIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBES OFFICERS

(13)

No 3 358—385 dated Camp and Lahore, the 26th April 1917

From—The Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes Punjab

To—All Superintendents of Police in the Punjab

SUBJECT —*Duties of the Special Police Staff in each district placed in charge of criminal tribesmen*

WITH reference to Inspector General Police's circular letter No 3101—2, dated 4th April 1917, to all Superintendents of Police in the Punjab, I have the honour to enclose copy of a note laying down the duties which the special staff to be made responsible for work connected with the criminal tribes should be called upon to perform. Supplementary instructions will be issued from time to time.

With reference to Inspector General Police's circular letter No 3101—2, dated 4th April 1917, to all Superintendents of Police in the Punjab, the special staff to be employed in connection with the administration of the Criminal Tribes should consist of an intelligent, experienced and reliable English knowing Sub Inspector assisted, where necessary, by a competent Head Constable and one or more Foot Constables according to requirements.

Strength and criterion for determining the strength of the special staff

The criterion for determining the strength of the special staff should be—

- (a) the strength of Criminal Tribes, both settled and wandering, in the District,
- (b) their criminal activity which may be judged by their general reputation and past record—especially the extent to which they have indulged in unauthorized absence,
- (c) the distribution of the Criminal Tribes population (When the Criminal Tribes are scattered all over the district living in villages at long distances from one another it will not be practicable for one Sub Inspector to supervise them and his hands will have to be strengthened)

Duties of the special staff.

The duties of the special staff will be—

- (1) to take charge of all papers relating to the management of the Criminal Tribes in each District and to thoroughly study the Criminal Tribes Act and the rules framed thereunder;
- (2) to be responsible to the Superintendent of Police and through him to the Deputy Commissioner, Criminal Tribes for all matters appertaining to the administration of the Criminal Tribes,
- (3) to comply promptly with all orders and instructions issued by the Central Office at Lahore,
- (4) to keep in close touch with the members of the Criminal Tribes and obtain a thorough knowledge of their mode of living criminal habits, language etc so as to be able to check their criminal propensities and help them in settling down to an honest life,
- (5) (a) to visit as frequently as possible and at least once a month all villages inhabited by the Criminal Tribes (b) personally investigate their condition, satisfy himself that the restriction imposed by the notifications are duly enforced, that the roll calls are regularly held and that the members are living by honest means and (c) report all important information, including any legitimate grievances to the Superintendent of Police who will in turn forward such reports to the Deputy Commissioner, Criminal Tribes, unless he is himself able to deal with the questions involved

- (6) to maintain a complete list of all absentees whether from his own District or from other Districts and endeavour to trace them out (This list should be kept up to date by a reference to the *Criminal Intelligence Gazette*),
- (7) to assist in capturing absconding gangs and registering fresh tribes hereafter declared criminal under the Act and to give his advice to the Station House Officers in collecting material against any tribe, gang, or class of persons who may be addicted to the systematic commission of crime and considered bad enough to be notified as a Criminal Tribe
- (8) to report to the Superintendent of Police the names of any local bad characters who are known to be associated with the members of the Criminal Tribe in criminal pursuits
- (9) to attend on and accompany Deputy Commissioner, Criminal Tribes, his assistant, or any other officer of the central staff when he visits the District to give any information which may be needed and receive instructions, and
- (10) to carry out any other orders concerning the Criminal Tribes which may be issued by the Superintendent of Police from time to time

(14)

No 20460 (H—JudL) dated the 13th July 1926

From—The Home Secretary to Government Punjab

To—All Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab

SUBJECT.—*Appointment of Divisional Criminal Tribes Officers under the Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes, Punjab*

IN continuation of Punjab Government endorsement No 4578 Judl, dated the 13th February 1926, I am directed to state that the Governor in Council has with the view of controlling the activities of members of criminal tribes more effectively than heretofore and of providing improved facilities for their reclamation, been pleased to sanction the appointment of two special officers, the one to be posted at Ambala for the Eastern Punjab districts, and the other to be posted at Lahore for the districts of the Central Punjab

Mian Muhammad Hamid, an experienced official of the Criminal Tribes Department, has been posted to Ambala and Lala Gopal Das, B A, a senior Naib Tahsildar, to Lahore. These officers will be provided with camp equipment and are expected to

Mode of their performing
the duties
17

tour for twenty days in each month. They will discharge the duties entrusted to them under the general instructions of the Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes, Punjab, but shall in the performance of these duties obtain the orders of the Deputy Commissioner in all local matters.

2. The main duties to be performed by the Divisional Criminal Tribes Officers are as follows :—

Duties of the special officers.

- (1) To enforce the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act.
- (2) To secure the arrest or surrender of all absconders.
- (3) To obtain work, preferably agricultural, for all such members of criminal tribes as have no satisfactory means of livelihood and to assist in provision of *taccavi*, etc., to the extent necessary to equip them for the work on which they are employed.
- (4) To secure aid for those already employed, and with the co-operation of the district officers to remove, as far as possible, disabilities under which they may be found to labour at present.
- (5) To watch their behaviour and in consultation with the district officers to propose transfers to settlements of such members of criminal tribes as persist in their nefarious pursuits and pollute others.
- (6) To arrange in consultation with the district officers for the registration and restriction of all exempted members of the criminal tribes who are criminally inclined or have no fixed abode or remunerative occupation.
- (7) To assist in the periodical revision of the classification lists and to secure the exemption of all who are eligible under the rules and whose conduct appears to be above suspicion.
- (8) To enforce the compulsory education of boys belonging to criminal tribes whose age is suitable as far as local conditions and the circumstances of the parents permit.
- (9) To submit to the Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes all such information as he may require or such periodical statements as he may prescribe.

3. The Divisional Criminal Tribes Officers will operate in one district at a time, unless in specific cases simultaneous action in two or more districts is found to be necessary. For the efficient discharge of their duties they will need the co-operation of local, civil and police

Demand of co-operation of local, civil and police officers in assisting them in the discharge of their duties.

officers, and as their appointment will equip the district staff with an additional agency, the Governor in Council expects all reasonable assistance to be rendered to them in the discharge of their duties by those concerned, so that the measure of protection to be afforded to the public against the depredations of criminal tribes may be effectively increased. But it is not intended that the newly appointed officers shall interfere with the ordinary procedure at present followed by District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police in regard to the working of the Criminal Tribes Act and rules thereunder.

SECTION 7.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(15)

No 58-4425-4447, dated Lahore, the 26th April 1921

From—The Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes, Punjab.

To—Superintendents of all Criminal Tribes Settlements in the Punjab

SUBJECT:—*Destruction of Leave pass books.*

THE daily leave pass books (Form D) may be destroyed after one year from the date of their completion and those of long leave pass books (Form E) after 2 years.

(16)

No 146 10277-19, dated 20th July 1922

From—The Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes, Punjab,

To—The Secretaries of all Philanthropic Societies in charge of Settlements.

SUBJECT:—*Deposit of subsidies paid to Philanthropic Societies.*

I HAVE the honour to forward for the consideration of your society a copy of letter No. 29125, dated 13th June 1922, from the Officiating Registrar, Co-operative Societies, suggesting the advisability of your society's depositing the subsidy received by it from Government for managing Criminal Tribes Settlements, in Central Co-operative Banks certified by the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Punjab, as suitable for the deposit of the surplus funds of local bodies. I am at the same time directed by the Government to inform you that your society is free to choose its own bankers as Government will hold your society responsible for any loss that it may incur in its banking transactions so far as the subsidies paid to it by Government are concerned.

(17)

No 106-3408-123, dated 22nd March 1924

From—The Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes, Punjab.

To—All Superintendents of Criminal Tribes Settlements.

SUBJECT:—*Disposal of property of absconders from Settlements.*

PLEASE note that in future whenever an escape occurs in your settlement a list of all the belongings left by him should also be made over to the local police while reporting his absence and orders

for its disposal will be passed by the trying magistrate, with the chalan after the absconder is produced before him. The articles so left by him will remain deposited in the malkhana and will in due course be disposed of by the Court Inspector under orders of the District Magistrate. The money so recovered will have as usual to be credited to the Head Law and Justice which can be refunded to him on his preferring claim after he is arrested and brought back.

(18)

No. 134 10205-1 26, dated Lahore, the 17th September 1924

From—The Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes, Punjab,

To—All Superintendents of Police in the Province (except Simla, Jhelum, Attock and Rawalpindi)

SUBJECT :—*Register A of Criminal Tribes convicts transferred to Reformatory, Amritsar, on release from Jails.*

I HAVE the honour to state that it has been brought to my notice by the Superintendent, Reformatory Settlement, Amritsar, that sometimes unusual delay occurs in receiving copies of Register A of Criminal Tribes convicts who are sent there on release from Jails. The result is that the correct place of their restriction cannot be ascertained. The convicts are apt to give incorrect information and, therefore, there are possibilities of mistakes being made in transfer orders under Section 16. I shall feel much obliged if orders are issued by you to the subordinates concerned to treat all such cases as urgent and furnish correct and complete information to the Reformatory immediately a convict is sent there.

(19)

No. 49 10655-10684, dated Lahore, the 25th August 1920

From—The Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes, Punjab,

To—All Superintendents of Police in the Punjab

SUBJECT :—*Enforcement of Rule 42 relating to the education of criminal tribes.*

IN forwarding to you herewith a copy of Punjab Government letter No 20953 (Home—Police), dated 17th August 1920, with copy of Punjab Government Notification No 20731, dated 11th August 1920, I have the honour to request that Station House Officers may be instructed to give effect to the amended rule, as far as practicable and a statement, by tribes, of boys who take to education under the amended rule may be submitted to this office by the end of September next for the information of Government. Register No. 8, if kept up to date, will enable the Station House Officer to find out all such boys of the school-going age whose parents or guardians will have to be informed of the amendment.

Mode of enforcement
of the rule

After the orders are announced to them Station House Officers shall find out from schools located within their jurisdiction as to whether such persons who reside within a radius of three miles from these schools are complying with the rule, and in case of failure of any person shall adopt such measures as appear to be necessary to ensure compliance. I would like to point out that wholesale prosecutions in the very outset are bound to make the measure unpopular and therefore should not be resorted to unless persuasions and warnings fail to have the desired effect.

I have also to request that any difficulties experienced in the way of the enforcement of the amended rule may be reported to me with such remedial measures as appear to be feasible as well as practicable.

Difficulties experienced
in enforcing the rule

No. 20323 (B. and P. O.) dated Lahore the 7th August 1920

From—The Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab

To—All Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab

RULE 42 of the rules under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911, published with Punjab Government notification No. 308, dated 2nd July 1915, makes it compulsory for parents and guardians of criminal tribes boys between the ages of 6 to 12 to send their boys to a school established within the village. The rule, as it stands, does not provide for a large number of boys living in village where there is no school. The rule has accordingly been amended so as to make it compulsory for every member of a Criminal Tribe, in respect of whom a notification under section 3 has issued, residing in a village having a school within a radius of 3 miles or in a settlement where there is a school, to cause all male children between the ages of 6 and 12 years living under his care to attend such school regularly. This rule will make education for a large proportion of the criminal tribes boys compulsory, but there will still be some villages left which will not fall within the radius of three miles from the existing schools. The establishment of primary schools in all villages where there are 20 or more criminal tribes boys of school going age seems to the Lieutenant Governor to be desirable, and I am to request that the attention of District Boards may be drawn to the change in the rule, and that they may be requested to bear its effect in mind in formulating their schemes for increasing the number of schools. They should also be urged to provide education free in such cases.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATION

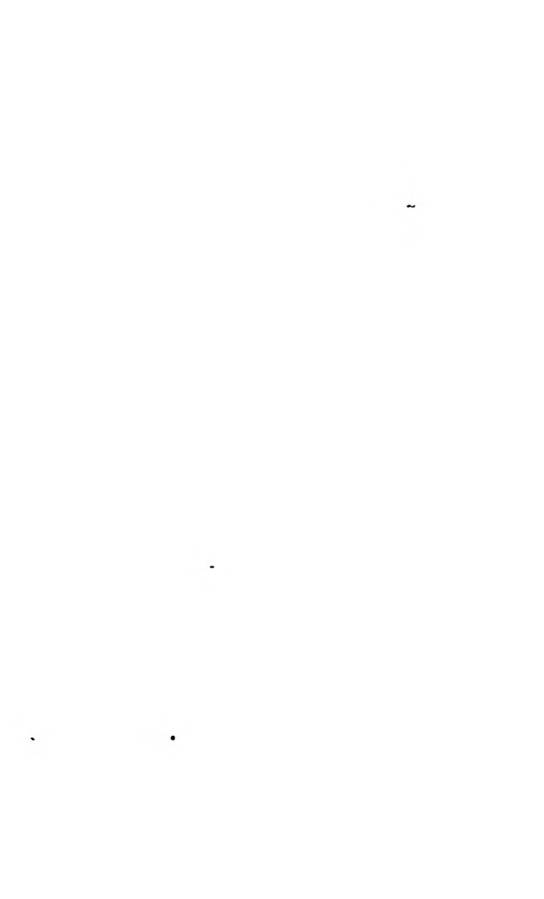
The 11th August 1920

No. 20731.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911, the Lieutenant Governor

is pleased to make the following rule in substitution of rule 42 of the rules published with Punjab Government notification No. 308, dated 2nd July 1915 :—

RULE.

“Every member of a criminal tribe in respect of which a notification under section 3 has issued, residing in a village having a school within a radius of three miles or in settlement where there is a school, shall cause all male children between the ages of 6 and 12 living under his care to attend such school regularly.”



APPENDIX I.

List of Criminal Tribes Settlements and Schools in the Punjab established under sections 16 and 17 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

Serial No	Name of Settlement.	Police station jurisdiction.	Post office	No. AND DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER WHICH ESTABLISHED		In charge of.
				No	Date	
1	Reformatory Settlement, Amritsar <i>Indus coal Settlements</i>	Sadr Amritsar	Reformatory Settlement Amritsar	3226	4th April 1917	Government.
1	Moghalpura (Lahore District)	Moghalpura	Moghalpura	12931	22nd July 1918	Chief Khalsa Diwan, Amritsar
2	Chhanga Manga (Lahore District)	Pattoki	Chhanga Manga	6683	10th March 1919	Salvation Army, Lahore
3	Chichawatni (Muzfargarh District).	Chichawatni	Chichawatni	13442 J	28th April 1920	Government.
4	Shahpur Jaud at Chhanga Manga (Lahore District).	Pattoki	Chhanga Manga	21 52 P	29th October 1920	Ditto.
5	Pirwala in the Khanewal Taluk (Multan District)	Khanewal	Pirwala	16375-P	1st June 1921	Ditto
6	Weaving School, Palampur (Kangra District)	Palampur	Palampur	17921 P	28th June 1921	Canadian Mission, Palampur
7	Holta (Kangra District) <i>Old Agricultural Settlements</i>	Ditto	Ditto	25747-J	6th November 1923	Ditto
1	Kot Nokhal (Sialkot District)	Entrah	Entrah	12121	18th May 1917	Ahmadiyya Anjuman-i-Ishaat-i-Islam, Lahore
2	Kot Jhaudo and Kot Gwinda (Sialkot District)	Daska	Daska	8761	17th April 1916	Dev Samaj, Lahore
3	Kot Adhian (Sheikhpura District.)	Shabdara	Kala Khatai	21501-J.	14th October 1919	Salvation Army, Lahore

APPENDIX I—CONCLUDED.

Serial No.	Name of Settlement	Police station jurisdiction	Post office.	No. AND DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER WHICH ESTABLISHED		In charge of,
				No.	Date	
	<i>New Agricultural Settlements</i>					
1	Chak 39-3-R (Montgomery District)	Okara	Chak 40/3 R, vid Okara.	18161	27th June 1918	Anjuman-i- Islamia, Lahore.
2	Chak 27-2 L (Montgomery District)	Do	Okara	4003	12th February 1919	Ahmadiyya Anjuman-i- Ishaat-i-Islam, Lahore
3	Chak 16-9-R., (Multan District)	Khanewal	Kacha Khub Railway Station	4007	Ditto	Chief Khales Dewan, Amritsar
4	Chak 19-9 R, East (Multan District)	D	Ditto	4008	Ditto	Punjab Hindu Sabha, Lahore
5	Chak 53-5-L, (Montgomery District.)	Katorewala	Colesar	2454-J	15th November 1919	Banatan Dharm Sabha, Lahore.
6	Chak 19-9-R, West (Multan District)	Khanewal	Kacha Khub Railway Station	24873-J	Ditto	Arya Samaj, Lahore.
7	Bir Bidelwa and Bir Danderi, (Karnal District)	Nisang	Kaul	3040-P.	30th January 1920	Banatan Dharm Sabha, Lahore
8	Chaka 119 and 1-A-14-L, Kasowal (Montgomery District)	Kasowal	Kasowal	19307-..	15th July 1920	Salvation Army, Lahore.
9	Chak 47-3-R., (Montgomery District)	Okara	Colesar	23076	6th November 1920.	Government.
10	Chak 91-10 R, (Multan District)	Khanewal	Khanewal	29546-P.	30th November 1921	Ahmadiyya Community, Qaisar, District Gujranpur.
11	Chak 109-9-L., (Montgomery District.)	Montgomery	Montgomery	12523	11th April 1921.	Government
12	Bir Thehabri ...	Rajauri	Bijauri	6227-J.	18th April 1921.	Ditto

APPENDIX 2.

List of villages under the direct control of Department.

No.	Name	Police Station	District.
1	Fatehgarh Sobraon — .	Makhu ...	Ferozepore
2	Kot Mandianwala . .	Sadr Sialkot ...	Sialkot
3	Kot Nangal . .	Zaffarwal	Do.

APPENDIX 3

List of Notified Criminal Tribes and Gangs in the Punjab

I—LIST OF CRIMINAL TRIBES NOTIFIED AND RESTRICTED UNDER DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT

(A)— <i>Tribes registered but not restricted</i> (section—3)	No and date of notification
1 Chuberas of the Gugera Tahsil in the —Montgomery District	} No 111, dated 25th March 1913
2 The Wandars of Rahna Chachra in the Gugera Tahsil of the Montgomery District	
3 The Dullus of the Montgomery District, (P S Pakpattan, District Montgomery)	} No 281, dated 9th Sep- tember 1912
*except Dullus of Chak No 121 9-L Police station Kabu and village Kuhai, Rajah Dullu, Murad Dullu and Ara Tollah, Police station Har rappa in the Montgomery District	
4 The Parhar Biloches of the Montgo- mery District	} *No 14723 H G dated 13th June 1925
5 The Mahtams of vil age Dhakart	
(B)— <i>Tribes notified under section 10 (1) (a)</i>	No and date of notification
1 Dher Kharals and Valana Jats of Bahn- man in the Gujranwala District	9047, dated 18th April- 1917
2 Parheras of Kamoke—Parhera in the Shukhpura District, except Ahmun, s/o Umeda, Mutalli, s/o Fatta, Khanu, s/o Makhni	9096, dated 19th April 1918 and 19620 J, dated 7th April 1925
3 Gandhilas of Shahpur District	13059, dated 25th June 1918
4 Akla Hayats of Chak No 170 of Jhang District	15203, dated 13th August 1918
5 Parheras now residing in the Jaranwala, Lundianwala and Bara Ghar Police Stations, Lyallpur District	20036, dated 15th Sep- tember 1919
6 Baurias of village Buter, Police station Moga, District Ferozepore, 18 in number	18552, dated 15th Au- gust 1919

(C)—Settled—Criminal Tribes declared and restricted under the Criminal Tribes Act, VI of 1924— continued.

No	Name of Tribe.	Notification under section 8 by which declared a Criminal Tribe	Notification under section 11 by which restricted.	Area to which restricted
4	Herni	No 3009, dated 18th October 1876	No 8305, dated 4th April 1917	Throughout the Punjab, to the area of the village within which each member ordinarily resides.
5	Pakhlwara	Ditto ditto	No 8306, dated 4th April 1917.	Ditto
6	Mfon	No 1374, dated 8th July 1876	No 8307, dated 4th April 1917	In the Gurgaon District, in the area of the village in which each member ordinarily resides.
7	Tegn	No. 8149, dated 29th August 1891	No 8308, dated 4th April 1917	In the Karnal District as above
8	Mabtam	No 779, dated 28th August 1888.	No 8309, dated 4th April 1917	To the area of village Mabtam in the Gurgaon District
9	Do.	No 10469, dated 6th May 1918	No 17118, dated 25th September 1918	Bunga Khen Singh, Bunga Sabiba, Bunga Amir Singh Jhuglan Sham Singh, Hari Baranwala, Haji Chand, Pir Hayat Kamariano, Ghori (part of Bunga Amir Singh) of Police station Attari, Montgomery District,
10	Bhata	No 333, dated 5th March 1895	No 8310, dated 4th April 1917	To the area of Jhammat and Chakla villages of the Sukkot District
11	Giloi	No 660, dated 7th May 1895	No 8311, dated 4th April 1917	To the area of village Giloi in the Montgomery District and Chak No 402 in the Lyallpur District.
12	Naz Mahram and Abia Hayat B'oches	No 83 dated 20th February 1903	No 8312, dated 4th April 1917	To the area of villages Nos. 172 173, 175 183 216 and 218, on the Jhang Branch in the Jhang District.
13	Gutka	No. 210, dated 9th November 1904	No 8313, dated 4th April 1917.	To the area of Hndiana village, in the above District.

(C)—Settled—Criminal Tribes declared and restricted under the Criminal Tribes Act, VI of 1924—continued

No.	Name of Tribe	Notification under section 3 by which declared a Criminal Tribe	Notification under section 11 by which restricted	Area to which restricted
14	Tharanas and Pan	No. 29 dated 27th July 1906	No. 8314, dated 4th April 1917	To the area of village Salooni (otherwise known as Chak No. 99) in the Lyallpur District.
15	Dhillon Jat	No. 371 dated 23rd October 1909.	No. 8315 dated 4th April 1917	To the area of village Dhillon in the Lahore District.
16	Saghas	No. 416 dated 19th December 1913	No. 307 dated 19th October 1914	Chak No. 245 Jhang District.
17	Gilas	No. 416 dated 30th December 1913	No. 305 dated 19th October 1914	Chak No. 243 Jhang District.
18	Channars	No. 415 dated 30th December 1913	No. 305 dated 19th October 1914	Do do.
19	Dhillwars	No. 408 dated 19th September 1917	No. 112 Police dated 10th July 1915.	Gurgaon District.
20	Radha Manas Jais and Vastar	No. 1149 (Home Police) dated 30th November 1917	No. 1050 P. dated 16th January 1918.	Village Radha, Police station Ludanwala, District Sheikhupura.
21	Kachharis Domesas	No. 1429 (Home Police) dated 6th May 1920	No. 15005-P dated 2nd July 1920	In the Gujarat District to the area of the villages in which each member ordinarily resides.
22	Jais	No. 1157 Judicial dated 6th September 1923	No. 1156 Judicial dated 6th September 1923	To the area of village Fatehgarh Sabroon Police station Mathu, District Ferozepore.
23	Gujars	No. 2160 Judicial dated 6th September 1923.	No. 21502 Judicial dated 6th September 1923.	Do do.
24	Channars	No. 1170 Judicial dated 6th September 1923.	No. 11571 Judicial dated 6th September 1923	Do do.

(C)—Settled—Criminal Tribes declared and restricted under the Criminal Tribes Act, VI of 1924—concluded.

No	Name of Tribe	Notification under section 3 by which declared a Criminal Tribe	Notification under section 11 by which restricted	Area to which restricted
25	Chima Jata with the exception of Dan Singh, s/o Ut'am Singh and including Ram Singh, s/o Gordyal Singh	No 26927-Police- dated 1st November 1912.	No 24971 Judicial dated 31st October 1923 and No 16571-Judicial dated 13th July 1925	To the limits of village Jhurda Kohan Police station Chhabarkana, District Shahdhpura.
26	Mahtams	No 24651 Judicial dated 6th November 1923	No 25652 Judicial dated 6th November 1923	To the limits of villages (1) Tahlilwala, (2) Hazara Ramnoghwal, (3) Bula Mahtam; (4) Mebga Mahtam, Police station Jelalabad; (5) Mahtam Nagar, (6) Mansa, known as Mabar Jamsheer, (7) Kotha Police station Farika, and (8) Hazaramnoghwal or Hazara Mahtam; (9) Chauga Mahtam Khurd Police Station Mamdot, District Perozepore
27	Bhara Brahmins	No 11667-Judicial dated 6th May 1926	No 11868 Judicial, dated 6th May 1925	To the limits of village Dayana Hath, Nangal, Police station Jodaura, and village Fatahpur, Sonet and Bagroli, Police station Nurpur in the Kangra District
28	Dallas	No. 231, dated 8th September 1912	No 14723 H., dated 13th June 1925	To the limits of Chik No 141-9 L, Police station Kabir, village Kohal Rajah Dulla, Murada Dulla, Ara Tolah, Police Station Harrappa, in the Montgomery District

(D)—Wandering—Criminal Tribes declared and restricted under the Criminal Tribes Act, VI of 1924

No	Name of Tribe	Notification under section 3 by which declared a Criminal Tribe	Notification under section 11 by which restricted.	Area to which restricted.
1	Bavarias	Notification No 65 Police-11, dated 5th January 1917	No 65 Police-14, dated 5th January 1917	The area of the Police Station jurisdiction within which found at the time of registration.
2	Harnia	Ditto	Ditto	
3	Pakhiwara	Ditto	Ditto	
4	Sansla	Notification Nos 1245 dated 25th March, 1874	No 65-Police 9 dated 5th January 1917	
5	Nat	65 Police-6 dated 5th January 1917	Ditto	
6	Kuchband	Ditto	Ditto	
7	Dhe	Ditto	Ditto	
8	Bhangali	Ditto	Ditto	
9	Barrar	Ditto	Ditto	
10	Gaodhila	Ditto	Ditto	
11	Kanjar	Ditto	Ditto	
12	Bhedkut	Ditto	Ditto	
13	Cedri	Ditto	Ditto	
14	Rachhhana	Ditto	Ditto	
15	Mir Shikari	Ditto	Ditto	
16	Bhagarmar	Ditto	Ditto	
17	Kikan	Ditto	Ditto	
18	Singkat	Ditto	Ditto	
19	Paddos	Ditto	Ditto	
20	Abera	Ditto	Ditto	

(D)—Wandering—Criminal Tribes declared and restricted under the Criminal Tribes Act, VI of 1924—concluded.

No.	Name of Tribe.	Notification under section 3 by which declared a Criminal Tribe	Notification under section 11 by which restricted.	Area to which restricted.
21	Bheria	Notification No. 65- Police 6, dated 5th January 1917	No. 65-Police 9, dated 5th January 1917.	The area of the Police station jurisdiction within which found at the time of registration
22	Bhantu	Ditto	Ditto	
23	Bhattu	Ditto	Ditto	
24	Chattu	Ditto	Ditto	
25	Harrar	Ditto	Ditto	
26	Mahla	Ditto	Ditto	
27	Bidda	Ditto	Ditto	
28	Lengah	Ditto	Ditto	
29	Mahesh	Ditto	Ditto	
30	Kopet	Ditto	Ditto	
31	Tettla	Ditto	Ditto	
32	Kalkhar	Ditto	Ditto	
33	Chaddi	Ditto	Ditto	
34	Arhar	Ditto	Ditto	
35	Habura	Ditto	Ditto	
36	Biriwan	Ditto	Ditto	
37	Rehlnwala	Ditto	Ditto	
38	Behala	Ditto	Ditto	
39	Singlwala	Ditto	Ditto	
40	Heria	Ditto	Ditto	

(E)—List of Criminal Tribe Gangs notified and restricted in the Punjab.

Particulars of Gang	Notification under section 3 by which declared a criminal tribe	Notification under section 11 by which restricted.	Area to which restricted.
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AMBALA DISTRICT

A gang of 17 Rajpots consisting of —

No.	Name	Father's name	Tribe			
1	Kaloo	Arjoo	Rajpots	No. 271 (H.-Judl.), dated the 5th January 1926.	No. 272 (H.-Judl.), dated the 5th January 1926.	To the limits of village Hafaur, Police station Naraingarh in the Ambal District.
2	Maratab	Garjoo				
3	Ghulam Munir, alias Gulla.	Do.				
4	Chuhtri	Sa'oo				
5	Shamsoo	Chuhra				
6	Farjat	Wazir Khan				
7	Maroo	Arjoo				
8	Shamsoo	Barkat Ali				
9	Klawaya	Ghulam Qadir				
10	Ali Nawaz	Manjha Khan				
11	Aslamuddin, alias Aslam o.	Dalla				
12	Abdul	Kalandar Bux				
13	Abdul Ghafoor, alias Phooma.	Habiba				
14	Abdul Rahim, alias Lila	Do				
15	Punoon	Dalmar				
16	Basat Ali, alias Basr.	Barkat Ali				
17	Sharfoo	Basat Ali, alias Baso.				

(E)—List of Criminal Tribe Gangs notified and restricted in Punjab — continued

Particulars of Gang	Notification under section 3 by which declared a criminal tribe	Notification under section 11 by which restricted	Area to which restricted
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JHANG DISTRICT

(1) Meehwa Nanga's Gang consisting of—

No	Name	Father's name	Tribes
1	Machhia	Salsbat	Nacgas
2	Almada	Salehon	Ditto
3	Sullah	Saleton	Ditto
4	Muradi	Sablan	Ditto
5	Pahlu	Muttals	Ditto
6	Shera	Karam	Ditto
7	Sullah	Shida	Ditto
8	Momandi	Jeh	Kaletons
9	Pahlu	Inayat	Ditto
10	Beg	Rodu	Parlar
11	Shah Beg	Rodu of Chak No 253	Ditto
12	Peda	Sabu of Chak No 254	Chadbars
13	Ghulamam	Sal of Chak No 254	Ditto
14	Sullah	Shahmada of Chak No. 254	Ditto
15	Mubammada	Saleh of Chak No 214	Kuriana
16	Samra	Lains of Chak No. 181	Bhojla

No 22776, dated the 23rd October 1919

No. 1083 J dated the 12th January 1920

To the limits of Chaks Nos. 182, 253, 214, 254, 181, Police station Meehwa in the Jhang District

(E)—List of Criminal Tribe Gangs notified and restricted in the Punjab—continued

Particulars of Gang	Notification under section 3 by which declared a criminal tribe	Notification under section 11 by which restricted	Area to which restricted
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JHAJH DISTRICT—concluded

(2) Burhani's gang named below —

No	Name	Father's name	Tribe			
1	Burhani	Zaida	Nisozana	No. 4462 J dated the 12th February 1924	No. 4463 J dated the 12th February 1924	To the limits of village Ball abwale Police Station Jallian District Jhang
2	Jahani	Do				
3	Saru	Do				
4	Baqri	Do				
5	Maula	Burhani				
6	Dauri	Do				
7	Sabri	Do				

(3) Bahlali's gang consisting of —

No	Name	Father's name	Tribe			
1	Bahlali	Murad	Hara	No. 2762 J, dated the 31st January 1925	No. 2763 J, dated the 31st January 1925	To the limits of —
2	Sammandi, alias Sammu	Hasta				Village Sheikh Hara
3	Shahab Ali	Mughli				Ditto
4	Bahadri	Hasta				Kot Khudaya
5	Mughli	Hasta				Ditto
6	Amir	Muhabbati				Ditto
7	Sohni	Sohani				Kot Misra, Police station Chisht, District Jhang

(E)—List of Criminal Tribe Gangs notified and restricted in the Punjab—continued

Particulars of Gang	Notification under section 3 by which declared a criminal tribe	Notification under section 11 by which restricted	Area to which restricted
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LUDHIANA DISTRICT

Hira Singh's gang consisting of :—

No	Name	Father's name	Tribe			
1	Hira Singh	Mehtab Singh		No 1811 S, dated the 2nd July 1917	No 16515 H dated the 27th August 1917	To the limits of Village (Bhind) Police station Samrala in the Ludhiana District.
2	Hazura Singh	Do				
3	Nihal	Do				
4	Nihana	Do				
5	Shara	Hira Singh (No 1)				
6	Sarwan	Hosura Singh (No 2)				
7	Hartara	Do				
8	Kapuria	Kahn Singh				

(E)—List of Criminal Tribe Gangs notified and restricted in the Punjab—continued.

Particulars of gang	Notification under section 3 by which declared a criminal tribe	Notification under section 11 by which restricted	Area to which restricted
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LAHORE DISTRICT

18 Bhedkot Mirasls named below —

No	Name	Father's name	Tribe		
1	Umra	Dina	Bhedkot Miras	No 408 Judicial, dated the 14th February 1921	No 409 Judicial, dated the 11th February 1921
2	Bhago	Hussaina	Ditto		
3	Manan	Bagh	Ditto		
4	Hussain	Saiba	Ditto		
5	Belaql	Dina	Ditto		
6	Nathu	Nizam D n	Ditto		
7	Mahlab	Fala	Ditto		
8	Sundar	Phina	Ditto		
9	China	Phina	Ditto		
10	Lala	Qada	Ditto		
11	Phina	Lachha	Ditto		
12	Boota	Wazira	Ditto		
13	Boosa	Manan	Ditto		
14	Mokni, alias Sohan Balanda	Phina	Ditto		
15	Jbanda	Gharita	Ditto		
16	Fabha	Mabanda	Ditto		
17	Haxara	Mabanda	Ditto		
18	Phina	Nathal	Ditto		

To the limits of village Maubikhard Police Station Vaitoba, District Lahore

(E)—List of Criminal Tribe Gangs notified and restricted in the Punjab—continued.

Particulars of gang.	Notification under section 3 by which declared a criminal tribe	Notification under section 11 by which restricted.	Area to which restricted.
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MULTAN DISTRICT

(1) Akla's gang consisting of the following members:—

No	Name	Father's name.	Tribe		
1	Akla ..	Shahadat .	Thah m	No 234-Police-1, dated the 12th August 1916.	No. 176 18, dated the 21st September 1913
2	Fattah Mahem- mad alias Fatta	Do	Do		
3	Pathana ..	Akla	Do		
4	Khana .	Do	Do		
5	Sajawala ...	Namdar .	Do		
6	Stera ..	Sajawala	Do		
7	Inayat .	Ahmad .	Do		
8	Lala ..	Inayat	Do		
9	Tara ..	Walar .	Do		
10	Qholesman ..	Do.	Do.		
11	Farid ...	Do ..	Do		
12	Saifullah	Sado .	Do		
13	Habha .	Ka'm	Do		
14	Mapla ...	Nawab .	Do		
15	Rasman ..	Rabat ...	Do.		

To the limits of village Salarwahn, Police station Alpa, District Multan

(E)—List of Criminal Tribe Gangs notified and restricted in the Punjab—continued

Particulars of gang	Notification under section 1 by which declared a criminal tribe	Notification under section 11 by which restricted	Area to which restricted
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Muzam District—continued

(2) Yara's Gang consisting of the following members —

No	Name	Father's name	Tribe			
1	Yara	Sollah	Hirej	No 23472 dated the 12th August 1916	No 17649 dated the 21st September 1917	To the limits of village Alpa, Police station Alpa District Muzam
2	Jahana	Do	Do			
3	Almed	Do	Do			
4	Heta	Gebna	Do			
5	Haku	Do	Do			
6	Farid	Do	Do			
7	Walia	Mian Bahadur	Do			
8	Dad Chika alias	Rhan	Do			
9	Mir Dad alias Chhota	Do	Do			
10	Sultan	Inayat	Do			
11	Walia	Nawab	Do			
12	Muttall	Ghasi	Barber			
13	Ptnlia	Do	Do			

(E)—List of Criminal Tribe Gangs notified and restricted in the Punjab—continued

Particulars of gang	Notification under section 3 by which declared a criminal tribe	Notification under section 11 by which restricted.	Area to which restricted
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MULTAN DISTRICT—continued

(3) Din Muhammad Vain's gang consisting of—

No.	Names	Father's names	Tribe			
1	Din Muhammad	Wahab	Vain	No. 234 P-3 dated the 12th August 1916	No. 17650 dated the 21st September 1917	To the limits of village Jhokwains Police station Alpa, in the Multan District
2	Jam Muhammad	Do	Do			
3	Nabis	Rajab	Do			
4	Baksha	Sultan	Do			
5	Gaman	Do	Do			
6	Kariman	Sher	Do			
7	Malak	Ahmad	Do			
8	Ahmad	Ramzan	Do			
9	Nur Muhammad	Ghaus Bakhs	Do			
10	Ghulam Hussin	Alif Ditta	Do			
11	Khan	Mannan	Sadhsa			
12	Asim	Yakub	Kumbhar			

(E) —List of Criminal Tribe Gangs notified and restricted in Punjab—continued

Particulars of Gang	Notification under section 3 by which declared a criminal tribe	Notification under section 11 by which restricted	Area to which restricted
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MULتان DISTRICT—continued

(4) Daultana Gang consisting of—

No	Name	Father's name	Tribe			To the limits of villages named below:—
1	Sheikha	Ali Khan	Daultana	No 5669 dated the 12th March 1918	No 10657, dated the 8th May 1918	Budh Ghulam
2	Wallia	Ali Khan	Do			Ditto
3	Sikander	Farid Khan	Do			Ditto
4	Shabira	Sama	Chaddhar			Ditto
5	Luna	Hakam Ali	Daultana			Lal Deh
6	Shah Muhammad	Babwal	Do			Umaso Dhandh
7	Dilewar	Bulanda	Kbokar			Mehru Baloch.
8	Kala	Asim	Kambar			Salol
9	Shah Muhammad	Pudhan	Memkhara			Do.
10	Satara	Wazira	Do			Do Police station Luddao in the Multan District

(E)—List of Criminal Tribe Gangs notified and restricted in the Punjab—concluded

Particulars of Gang	Notification under section 3 by which declared a criminal tribe	Notification under section 11 by which restricted	Area to which restricted
SHEIKHUPURA DISTRICT			
Bakhu's Gang consist of the following members :—			
No	Names	Father's name	Tribe
1	Pakhu	Haasu	Bhatti
2	Makhul	Do	
3	Sakha	Do	
4	Katba	Do	
5	Begu	Do	
6	Maradi	Do	
7	Sohni	Bakhu	
8	Sohni	Do	
9	Nisbann	Do	
10	Chawli	Do	
<div> <div>No 380 dated the 17th August 1915</div> <div>No 161 P 5, dated the 11th August 1916</div> </div>			
			Settled on a plot of 56 acres consisting of the following field Nos —
			1284 1304 1927
			1285 1313 1928
			1286 1316 1929
			1290 1317 1930
			1291 1327 1931
			1292 1328 1932
			1293 1329 1933
			1294 1330 1934
			1295 1335 1935
			1296 1336 1936
			1297 1347 1937
			1298 1348 1938
			1299 1342 1939
			1300 1923
			In village Khanpab Dogram, Police station Khanpab Dogram, in the Sheikhupura District

APPENDIX 4

List of notified Criminal Tribes and Gangs in the Native States

List of Criminal Tribes in the Native States

1.—ALWAR STATE.

- (1) Minas
- (2) Baori
- (3) Nat Knajar
- (4) Chakra

2.—BAHAWALPUR STATE

GANGS.

1. Gang of Bali Mousla, resident of Basti Alloo Mousla, Tahsil Minchinabad
- 2 Bhalka resident of Tahsils Bahawalpur and Khanpur
- 3 Kosh of Khanpur District

WANDERING TRIBES

- 1 Golala
- 2 Gondal.
- 3 Jalooka
- 4 Jogi
- 5 Iddhar
- 6 Sansi
- 7 Nawi
8. Bauria
- 9 Biloch Wangrigar
- 10 Hindoo Bhat, Bhat Fakir
11. Bhangali
- 12 Biloch Bandron Wala
- 13 Choochre *non-Muslim* Khana Badosh
14. Choochre Khana Badosh
- 15 Khoje Khana Badosh.
- 16 Lakhat
- 17 Kuchband
- 18 Gang of Tote Wala Iqir.
- 19 Gedri

3—BHARTPUR STATE

- 1 Sansi
- 2 Kanjars
- 3 Minars (Chowkidars)
- 4 Baories
- 5 Badaks
- 6 Bahalias
- 7 Aharias
- 8 Iarias
- 9 Nats
- 10 Chakras
- 11 Gypsy tribes

4—BIKANER STATE

- 1 Kaparia Sansis
 - 2 Nats, excluding Tale Sewa Nats
 - 3 Silawat Khana Badosh
 - 4 Sathias
 - 5 Khoja Dindar
 - 6 Khoja Khana Badosh (Nah kat)
 - 7 Choshra *non Muslim* Khana Badosh
 - 8 Tagas
 - 9 Harnis
 - 10 Baori Minas
- } Convicted for offences under Chapter XII and XVII
Indian Penal Code within last 15 years

5—DOJANA STATE

(1) BAWARTA

6 — FARIDKOT STATE

1	Bawaria	21	Agaria
2	Harni	22	Bhantu
3	Pakhiwara	23	Bhattu
4	Sansi	24	Chattu
5	Banat	25	Harar
6	Kuchband	26	Mahla
7	Dehna	27	Badar Langer
8	Bhangali	28	Mahesh
9	Barrar	29	Kupet
10	Gandhulla	30	Batelu
11	Kanjar	31	Kat Kahar
12	Bhedkut	32	Chehadi
13	Gedri	33	Arhar
14	Rachhbana	34	Habura
15	Mirshikari	35	Bartwan
16	Bhagiarmar	36	Reluwala
17	Kilan	37	Bahala
18	Singikat	38	Singiwala
19	Badon	39	Haria
20	Bhishina	40	Nat

7 — Jammu and Kashmir State

- (1) Sansi
- (2) Bawarials
- (3) Harni
- (4) Bengalis (Nuttis and Bazigars)

8—JIND STATE

- (1) Sansi
- (2) Bilochi
- (3) Bawarias
- (4) Nat
- (5) Dhe
- (6) Bazigar
- (7) Bhangali
- (8) Aheria

9—KAISIA STATE

- (1) Gandhila
- (2) Sansi
- (3) Bawaria
- (4) Harni

10—KAPURTHALA STATE

- (1) Baurias
- (2) Sansi
- (3) Harni
- (4) Badon
- (5) Pakhiwara
- (6) Mahton

11—LOHARU STATE

- (1) Bawaria
- (2) Sansi

12—PARAUDI STATE

- (1) Bawaria
- (2) Kanjar

13—PATIALA STATE

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Sansi by whatever name known (2) Bauria (3) Bilochi (4) Harni (5) Pakhiwara (6) Mina (7) Jagu (8) Dhunwar (9) Sansi Nat (10) Kuchbani | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (11) Bhangali (12) Kanjar (13) Gedra (14) Kikan (15) Bhedkut (16) Aheria (17) Heria (18) Boeria (19) Bhantia (20) Heri (21) Ahari |
|--|---|

14—SUKET STATE

- (1) Bhangali



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